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L. NOTTELLE'S
EASY FRENCH LESSONS
FOR BEGINNERS

EASY FRENCH LESSONS

FOR

BEGINNERS.

CONTAINING

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION CONVEYED BY ENGLISH WORDS, AND FRENCH AND ENGLISH SIMILARITIES,

WITH

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL LESSONS ON FRENCH PRONUNCIATION,

ILLUSTRATED MOSTLY BY WORDS SIMILAR IN BOTH LANGUAGES;

EXEMPLIFYING AT THE SAME TIME

THE PRINCIPAL GRAMMATICAL RULES:

CONTAINING ALSO,

LITTLE WORDS FOR BEGINNERS,

A VOCABULARY OF EASY AND USEFUL FRENCH WORDS AND SENTENCES.

BY

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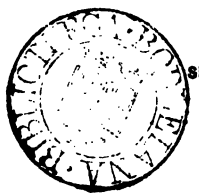

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EASY FRENCH LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS.

THE First Part of the work, called "FRENCH PRONUNCIATION CONVEYED BY ENGLISH WORDS," which may be used as a French vocabulary and spelling-book, exemplifies by means of English words the various forms, sounds, and irregularities of all the letters of the French language.

It is also composed of French sentences, of which the pronunciation is likewise conveyed by English words, illustrating also the principal and most useful rules of grammar.

The Second Part of the work, called "FRENCH PRONUNCIATION SIMPLIFIED, contains—

1. A vocabulary, and sentences composed of words of one syllable, exemplifying systematically the various sounds of the vowels, the dipthongs, the nasal sounds, and the union of words with reference to the rules on pronunciation, to be found farther on.

2. A vocabulary, and short sentences in daily use.

3. A few anecdotes, first in French, afterwards with an interlineary and literal translation.

4. Comparative tables of the French and English coins, weights, measures, &c.

5. Rules on pronunciation, with exercises on these rules. Some of the sentences of the exercises exemplify also

a verb, and one of the grammatical rules given in the corresponding lessons of the First Part of the "FRENCH LANGUAGE SIMPLIFIED."

In every alternate lesson there is also a rule relating to the words that are alike, showing fully the affinities of the French and English languages.

The sentences and exercises which exemplify the rules on pronunciation, grammar, and verbs, are complete phrases, chiefly composed of words similar in both languages, and in common use. They are, therefore, very easy, supplying the student, in a short time, with an extensive vocabulary.

In order to derive from this work the advantages it is intended to convey, the student is recommended to study or to consult at the same time the corresponding Lessons of L. N.'s "French Language Simplified," a new French Grammar, referred to in the Second Part of this work, for verbs and grammatical rules.

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION CONVEYED BY ENGLISH WORDS.

MANY attempts have hitherto been made to convey French pronunciation by means of an English combination of letters, but all have failed, as the English language is the last that can be used for this purpose; so irregular is its pronunciation, that each vowel has many sounds. For instance, *a* in the word *rate*, has its proper sound; in *rat* and *cat*, it is pronounced as the French *a*, short; in *all* and *fall*, it is sounded nearly like *o*; in *Christmas*, it has almost the sound of the French *eu* in *peureuse;* in *furnace*, it has nearly the same sound as the English *e:* it is not heard in *I read now*, nor in *I read yesterday*, &c. The same observation can be made on each of the vowels. No combination of letters, forming imaginary English words, can therefore give any correct idea of the pronunciation of the French, as nobody could tell with certainty how a combination, that does not form an English word, of which the pronunciation is known, should be articulated.

But, if a sufficient number of *English words*, of which the pronunciation is known, can be found to represent the pronunciation of French words, a great object will be attained. This is accomplished; and it may be well understood, by considering that nearly all the French sounds exist in the English language. The various forms and sounds of each letter are first illustrated by means of English words; afterwards are given complete sentences the pronunciation of which is conveyed in the same manner, exemplifying also the principal and most useful rules of grammar contained in *The French Language Simplified.*

By this system the words usually regarded as difficult in pronunciation, become easy of acquirement, not only in pronunciation but also in signification, on account of the usual strangeness of the English words brought together to represent the French sounds. For instance, the word BIBLIOTHÈQUE, *library*, is not found generally easy to be pronounced by beginners, perhaps because it is a long word, and has the "*th*," the vowels, and "*que*," pronounced quite different from the English mode; but as soon as the learner has seen the English words "*Bib, lee, oh, take* (bib-lee-oh-take), which nearly re-

present the sound of the French word, if the *a* in *take* is pronounced long and broad, he knows tolerably well its pronunciation, and remembers more easily the word itself, this being a kind of MNEMONIC, or HELP TO MEMORY.

The author had been induced to bring forward this manner of conveying a knowledge of the French pronunciation by a fact that took place in his family circle. He had been often thinking that it would be advantageous to the learner, to have the *French pronunciation conveyed by English words.* Some years ago one of his children, nine years of age, was endeavouring, while playing with a little friend, to teach him a few French words, and amongst others, QUATORZE, *fourteen.* He could neither remember nor pronounce it, though it had been repeated to him many times, when a sudden thought came to the little girl, who exclaimed: "That word is not difficult to pronounce; you have only to think of a *cat* and a *horse;* say *cat-horse*, but do not aspirate the *h* in *horse.*" "Oh, yes," replied the boy, "it is easy enough like that—*cat-horse;*" and he came strutting and proud of having conquered this difficulty: "Yes, sir," said he, "I have got it now—*cat-horse*, QUATORZE." He then added to it such other French words that he knew, and they were pretty numerous, as his little teacher had taught him instinctively those that are alike in both languages, such as *table*, *pigeon*, *orange*, *tulipe*, &c. There was, however, a slight inaccuracy that escaped the attention of the child: the *s* of *horse* does not give the exact sound of the *z* in the syllable of which it was intended to give the pronunciation.

It may be said that the sound of the English corresponds generally so nearly to the French placed opposite, that a person pronouncing quickly the English words, would articulate them so as to be immediately understood by any native.

When in some cases an inaccuracy occurs, particularly when the English word is more or less acute, grave, broad, etc., than the French syllable it intends to represent, the Rules on Pronunciation contained in this work, from page 98, and the master, will easily correct it.

PART THE FIRST.

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION CONVEYED BY ENGLISH WORDS,

EXEMPLIFYING ALSO THE SOUND OF EACH LETTER.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

THE following Lessons should be used as an exercise in pronunciation, each section being accompanied with the corresponding lesson of the third part. It is not intended that these lessons should supersede the teaching of the master, but their object is to assist his *viva voce* tuition, and lessen his labour; and to the pupil they will be found valuable in suggesting the pronunciation when he is alone. After having studied the lesson, the pupil will then read these words to the master, covering with a slip of paper the written pronunciation.

These examples of pronunciation represented by English words, will be found particularly efficient if employed in connection with the rules of the third part of this work. The pupil has here the means, in the absence of the teacher, of studying the pronunciation of the language with satisfaction, as he will more easily become familiar with all its peculiarities: for instance in *matelas (mat-la)* the pupil will observe that the *m* and *t* have the same articulation as in English, that the *a* in the first and last syllables is not pronounced as *a* in *rate* nor in *all*, but as *a* in *ah*; that the *e* in the second syllable is altogether dropped, and the *s* not sounded; and thus, with the help of a few more facts of a similar nature, he will generalise his knowledge, and form by himself rules as to the pronunciation of consonants in the beginning of syllables, the dropping of the *e* mute, and the pronunciation of consonants at the end of words. This method of exemplifying the pronunciation of each letter separately, greatly lessens the difficulty which has heretofore existed in familiarising the learner with the pronunciation of the language. The confusion which arises from

meeting with words following each other, which differ essentially in their sounds, is overcome, and a foundation laid which will aid the pupil in the art of pronunciation in his more advanced studies.

The learner must understand that to pronounce well these French words and sentences, the English words must not be read slowly, as if forming distinct words, but rapidly; so also, when an English word ends with a consonant, and the next begins with a vowel, the consonant must be articulated on the vowel, and the two words must be pronounced as one single word; especially when in either of the above cases the words are united with a hyphen. However, when there is no hyphen, as in *eel eh*, (*il hait*, he hates), and the French word begins with a *h*, it shows that the *h* is called aspirated; and though there should not be any aspiration in pronouncing *hait*, the sound of the *h* must not be articulated on it: in this case a small pause is required between *eel* and *eh* (*il* and *hait.*)

Those English words employed in these Exercises, beginning with a *h* aspirated, must, to represent the French sound, lose their aspiration, as in *harpe, harp*, which must be pronounced as the English word *harp*, without the aspirate. It will be found, also, that in a very limited number of words, the English word may represent the sound in a somewhat too broad a manner, but the master will easily correct this, as the exercises must only be considered as a helping and suggesting guide when without the teacher; although those who have not the advantage of a master will find them of the greatest service, more especially when taken in connexion with the rules of pronunciation, which will be found in the third part of this work.

It is also necessary to remember that in French the *accent* or stress, is always on the last vowel not mute; so in *matelas* the stress is on the last *a*, in *paupière* (pop-E-air) the accent is on the grave *è*. The accent or stress is not so strongly heard in French as in English. It follows from this, that those English words representing French sounds must be read and accented accordingly.

We have now and then, besides English words, made use of the letters of the alphabet, which, having singly an uniform pronunciation, cannot lead to any mistake: these letters are printed in small capitals.

As, to suit our plan, we employ a few foreign names, and

some abbreviated English words, we give below their meanings and pronunciations:—

La, the 6th note of the scale in vocal music.
Tah, a child's phrase.
Pa, abbreviation of papa.
Ma, abbreviation of mamma.
Kohl, a German author; as *col*, in collar.
Dee, a river.
Teal, a water fowl.
Bonn, a German town; *o* as in the English word *rob*.
Eh! an interjection; pronounced as *ay* in *day*.
Ex, a prefix, signifying out of, as in *ex*-mayor, *ex*-cursion. Pronounce it *eks*.
Re, a prefix.
Lee, a nautical phrase.
Shah, title given by European writers to the monarch of Persia; *a* is pronounced as in *far*.

The following VOCABULARY is to be read when learning the lessons of the third part, where are given, as far as possible, those words which are similar in both languages. If, however, the pupil have some previous knowledge of French, he may commit the words of this Vocabulary to memory at once. The master, however, will be guided in this matter as he may deem expedient.

READING LESSONS.

The numbers between brackets correspond with the numbers given to the lessons on the rules of pronunciation in the Third Part.

(1.) **A**

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
to	à	ah
papa has	papa a	papa ah
cape	cap	cap
ferry boat	bac	back
sack, bag	sac	sack
the bow	l'arc	lark
park	parc	park
fop	fat	fat
paint, for the face	fard	far
papa sets out	papa part	papa par
art	art	are
the share	la part	la par

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
cat	chat	Shah
the tart	la tarte	la tart
the bar	la barre	la bar
the carp	la carpe	la carp
the card	la carte	la cart
the class	la classe	la class
papa walks	papa marche	papa marsh
the ice	la glace	la glass
grace, pardon	la grâce	la grass
the mass	la masse	la mass
the harp	la harpe	la *h*arp
mask	masque	mask
fat	grasse *f.*	grass
Martha	Marthe	mart
(2 & 3.)	**E**	
thimble	dé	day
the summer	l'été	lay-Tay
meadow	pré	pray
the fairy	la fée	la fay
Frederick	Frédéric	fray-day-rick
the tide	la marée	la Ma-ray
the year	l'année	la-nay
Amedeus	Amédée	ah-may-day
nose	nez	nay
and	et	eh
is	est	eh
dish	mets	may
he puts	il met	eel may
celebrate	célébrez	say-lay-bray
to pierce	percer	pare-say
sit down	asseyez	ass-say-E-eh
to brew	brasser	brass-eh
to attest	attester	ah-test-eh
the, them	les *pl.*	lay
of the, some	des *pl.*	day
my	mes *pl.*	may
thy	tes *pl.*	Tay
his, her	ses *pl.*	say
these	ces *pl.*	say

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
arrow	flèche	flesh
mother	mère	mare
father	père	pare
near	près	pray
decease, death	décès	day-say
Réné repeats	Réné répète	ray-nay ray-pet
the east	l'est	lest
the west	l'ouest	loo-*h*aste
seven	sept	set
iron	fer	fare
fine	bel *m.*	bell
Michael	Michel	me-shell
shut	fermez	fare-may
to hurt, to wound	blesser	bless-say
this	cet *m.*	set
such	tel *m.*	tell
in a hurry	pressé	pray-say
detest	détestez	day-test-eh
eternal	éternel	eh-tare-knell
loses	perd	pare
sea	mer	mare
stone	pierre	pea-air
such	telle *f.*	tell
fine	belle *f.*	bell
the earth	la terre	la tare
flower garden	parterre	par-tare
the debt	la dette	la debt
neat	nette *f.*	net
this	celle *f.*	sell
the saddle	la selle	la sell
idleness	la paresse	la par-s
dream	rêve	rave
same	même	maim
the beast	la bête	la bait
(you) are	êtes	ate
the fete	la fête	la fate

(3.) I

noon, *12 o'clock*	midi	me-Dee

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
if	si	see
here	ici	E-see
nor	ni	knee
finished	fini	fee-knee
he did	il fit	*eel fee
he laughs	il rit	*ill re
he put	il mit	eel me
he finishes	il finit	ill fee-knee
laughter	ris	re
does he say?	dit-il ?	Dee-teal ?
does he read?	lit-il ?	lee-till ?
brown	bis	bee
the crumb	la mie	la me
if he	s'il	seal
if they	s'ils *m.*	seal
the bridle	la bride	la breed
the wrinkle	la ride	la reed
he dines	il dîne	eel dean
crime	crime	cream
island	île	eel
worse	pis	pea
worse	pire	pier
the town	la ville	la veal
the bile	la bile	la bill
to laugh	rire	(to) rear
to say	dire	dear
the summit	la cîme	la seem
to finish	finir	fee-near
the look	la mine	la mean
recital	récit	ray-see
the appetite	l'appétit	lap-pay-tea
the coat	l'habit	la-bee
ear of corn	épi	eh-pea
thank you	merci	mare-see
friend	ami	am-E
husband	mari	mar-E
the pack thread	la ficelle	la fee-sell

* *eel* is rather too long a sound for *il* and *ils*, and *ill* is too short; we shall for that reason use both the words in turn, and the reader will adopt a sound between the two. This observation applies to a few other words, such as *teal*, *till*, *meal*, *mill*, &c. *After a few pages*, we shall however only use, when possible, the termination *ill*, *as being nearer* to the French sound il.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
pillar	pilier	pea-lee-eh
ivy	lierre	lee-air
some spinage	des épinards	days-eh-pin-are
to set out	partir	par-tier
he set out	il partit	eel par-tea
this one	celle-ci *f.*	sell-see
the plate	l'assiette	lass-E-ate
idea	idée	E-day
pity	la pitié	la pea-tea-eh
(4.)	O	
back	dos	doe
fat	gros	grow
our	nos *pl.*	no
stupid	sot	so
he bites	il mord	ill more
he is going out	il sort	eel sore
he sleeps	il dort	ill door
he is strong	il est fort	eel-eh for
north	nord	nor
wrong	tort	tore
fate	sort	sore
block (of stone)	bloc	block
bolus, bowl	bol	bole
cock	coq	cock
the dress	la robe	la robe
the school	l'école	lay-Kohl
the sum	la somme	la some
we are	nous sommes	noose-some
the form, shape	la forme	la form
he forms	il forme	ill form
he carries	il porte	eel port
he brings	il apporte	ill-ah-port
the door	la porte	la port
the carrot	la carotte	la carrot
she is strong	elle est forte	ell-eh fort
anger	la colère	la Kohl-air
the rose	la rose	la rose
the sole	la sole	la sol
as	comme	come

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
he dares not	il n'ose	eel noze
she is foolish	elle est sotte	ell-eh sot
the window blinds	les stores	lay store
the cord	la corde	la cord
the post office	la poste	la post
orb	orbe	orb
the column	la colonne	la Kohl-on
sonorous	sonore	so-nor
he is noble	il est noble	ill-eh noble
she is modest	elle est modeste	ell-eh modest
he is economical	il est économe	eel-eh-Tay-con-home
to pardon	pardonner	par-Don-eh
to order	ordonner	or-Don-eh
to astonish	étonner	eh-ton-eh
to command	dominer	doe-me-nay
to gallop	galopper	galop-eh
to colour	colorer	Kohl-or-eh
partner	associé	ah-so-see-eh
to limit	borner	bore-nay
to paste	coller	Kohl-eh
period	période	pay-re-odd
dome	dôme	dome
cone	cône	con

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the dose	la dose	la dose
droll	drôle	droll
he waters	il arrose	ill-arose
he trots	il trotte	ill trot
soon	tôt	toe
as soon	sitôt	see-toe
immediately	aussitôt	oh-see-toe
your bill	votre note	vote-not
our cord	notre corde	note-cord

(5.) **U**

bull-dog	bouledogue	bull-dog
liquid	liquide	lea-kid
who, that	qui	key
brick	brique	brick
fig	figue	fig

Y

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
to the mystery	au mystère	oh miss-tare
asylum	asyle	ah-zeal
abyss	abyme	ah-beam
cypress	cyprès	see-pray
country	pays	pay-E
have	ayez	eh-E-eh
try	essayez	eh-say-E-eh

(6.) AI

delay	délai	day-lay
the bay	la baie	la bay
a marsh	marais	Ma-ray
a dart	trait	tray
but	mais	may
milk	lait	lay
peace	la paix	la pay
he was speaking	il parlait	eel par-lay
he loved	il aimait	ill-eh-may
he hates	il hait	*eel eh
he would go	il irait	*ill-E-ray
military	militaire	me-lee-tare
mayor	maire	mare
summit	faîte	fate
the defeat	la défaite	la day-fate
wing	aile	ale
the fat	la graisse	la grace
the grain	la graine	la grain
the plain	la plaine	la plain
the affair	l'affaire	la-fare
make, do	faites	fate
unmake, undo	défaites	day-fate
he loves	il aime	eel-aim
he leaves	il laisse	eel lace

AU

to the	au *s.*	oh
water	eau	oh

* See note, page 6.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
knife	couteau	coo-toe
ring	anneau	ah-no
picture, painting	tableau	tah-blow
hammer	marteau	mar-toe
hawthorn	aubépine	oh-bay-pin
a present	cadeau	cad-oh
cradle	berceau	bare-so
barbel	barbeau	bar-beau
fine	beau	beau
to the	aux *pl.*	oh
the knives	les couteaux	lay coo-toe
some rings	des anneaux	days-ah-no
the pictures	les tableaux	lay tah-blow
the hammers	les marteaux	lay mar-toe
the seals	les sceaux	lay so
the cradles	les berceaux	lay bare-so
the barbels	les barbeaux	lay bar-beau
beautiful	beaux *pl. m.*	beau
assault	assaut	ah-so
simpleton	nigaud	knee-go
warm	chaud *m.*	show
high	haut *m.*	oh
false	faux *m.*	foe
it is necessary	il faut	ill foe
he leaps	il saute	ill sot
shoulder	épaule	eh-pole
the eyelid	la paupière	la pop-E-air
hot	chaude *f.*	shod
donkey	baudet	beau-day
he leaped	il sautait	eel so-Tay

EU

actor	acteur	act-err
pastor	pasteur	past-err
author	auteur	*h*ot-err
honour	honneur	on-err
minor	mineur	mean-err
hour	heure	err
colour	couleur	coöl-err
ugliness	laideur	led-err
butter	beurre	burr

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
the fear	la peur	la purr
a gilder	doreur	door-err
error	erreur	air-err

EI

the vein	la veine	la vain
the queen	la reine	la rein
full	pleine *f.*	plain
the whale	la baleine	la baa-lane
the breath	l'haleine	la-lane
Bey	Bey	bay

(7.)

OU

or	ou	w*h*o
where	où	w*h*o
hole	trou	true
the wheel	la roue	la rue
the cough	la toux	la too
everywhere	partout	par-too
for	pour	poor
reddish	roux *m.*	rue

---

thumb	pouce	puss
elbow	coude	could
the hen	la poule	la pool
the bowl	la boule	la bull
the soup	la soupe	la soup
the crowd	la foule	la fool
it flows	il coule	ill cool
the road	la route	la root
it grows	il pousse	ill puss
chicken	poulet	pool-eh
cannon ball	boulet	bull-eh
supper	souper	soup-eh
sigh	soupir	soup-*h*ere
a flock	troupeau	troop-oh
he was coughing	il toussait	ill too-say
he was pressing	il foulait	ill fool-eh

DIPHTHONGS.

(8.)

AI

the straw	la paille	la pie

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
cattle	bétail	bet-I
the battle	la bataille	la bat-I
garlic	ail	eye
	IA	
piano	piano	piano
he denied	il nia	ill knee-ah
he untied	il délia	ill day-lee-ah
dialogue	dialogue	Dee-ah-log
	IÉ, IER	
heaven	ciel	see-ell
friendship	l'amitié	la-me-tea-eh
associate, partner	associé	ah-so-see-eh
he untied	il a délié	ill-ah day-lee-eh
paper	papier	Pa-pea-eh
grocer	l'épicier	lay-pea-see-eh
foot	pied	pea-eh
(you) were	étiez	eh-tea-eh
it becomes	il sied	eel sea-eh
	OI	
three	trois	true-awe
king	roi	rue-awe
Blois	Blois	blue-awe
silk	soie	sue-awe
one's self	soi	sue-awe
(9.)	**IO**	
library	bibliothèque	bee-blea-oh-take
the violet	la violette	la v-oh-let
	OE	
poet	poète	poet
poem	poëme	poem
	OUI	
yes	oui	we
Lewis	Louis	loo-E
	UI	
midnight, 12 o'clock	minuit	mean-we
oil	huile	wheel
eight	huit	wheat

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
leather	cuir	queer
needle	aiguille	egg-we-E
a case	étui	ate-we
(11.)	**IMM**	
immortality	immortalité	*h*im-more-tah-lee-Tay
immediate	immédiat	*h*im-may-Dee-ah
immovable	immobile	*h*im-mob-eel
immortal	immortel	*h*im-more-tell
immaterial	immatériel	*h*im-Ma-Tay-re-ell
to immolate	immoler	*h*im-mole-eh
immobility	immobilité	*h*im-mob-E-lee-Tay
immoderate	immodéré	*h*im-mode-eh-ray
(12.)	**ENT** MUTE.	
they gallop	ils galoppent	ill galop
they carry	elles portent	ell port
they deserved	ils méritaient	ill may-re-Tay
they repeated	elles répétèrent	ell ray-pay-tare
they denied	ils nièrent	ill knee-air
they untied	ils délièrent	ill day-lee-air
they joked	ils badinèrent	ill bad-inn-air
they would sup	ils souperaient	ill soup-ray
that they may walk	qu'ils marchent	kill marsh
they are setting out	elles partent	ell part
are they dining?	dînent-ils?	dean-teal?
did they laugh?	riaient-elles?	re-eh-tell?
would they dine?	dîneraient-elles?	dean-ray-tell?
would they finish?	finiraient-elles?	fee-knee-ray-tell?
(13.)		
the enemy	l'ennemi	lane-me
forum	forum	for-*h*um
hymen	l'hymen	lee-men
item	item	eat-aim
amen	amen	ah-men
(14, 15 & 16.)	**E** FINAL MUTE.	
the small sticks	les baguettes	lay baa-get
the horn	la corne	la corn
the bill	la note	la not

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
the heap	la pile	la peel
the thorn	l'épine	lay-pin
the cabin	la cabine	la cabin
the beer	la bière	la bee-air
the gate	la barrière	la bar-E-air
the piece	la pièce	la pea-ace
the cottage	la chaumière	la show-me-air
Maria	Marie	Ma-re
the skate	la raie	la ray
the pay	la paie	la pay
atheist	athée	ah-Tay
the thorn is...	l'épine est...	lay-pin-eh...
the cousin has...	la cousine a...	la coos-in-ah...
the pipe is...	la pipe est...	la peep-eh...
the tithe is...	la dime est...	la deem-eh...
is it here?	est-ce ici?	ace-E-see?
is it for her?	est-ce pour elle?	ace poor-ell?

E UNACCENTED DROPPED.

give the salt	donnez le sel	Don-ell-sell
the embroidery	la broderie	la broad-re
the medicine	la médecine	la maid-seen
the bracelets	les bracelets	lay brass-lay
buy	achetez	ash-Tay
celery	céleri	sell-re
the mattresses	les matelas	lay mat-la
cleverness	l'habileté	la-beal-Tay
call	appelez	ah-play
too small	trop petit	trope-tea
to redeem	racheter	rash-Tay
neatness	la netteté	la net-Tay
brewery	la brasserie	la brass-re
the packet-boats	les paquebots	lay pack-beau
the earthenware	la poterie	la pot-tree
Saturday	Samedi	Sam-Dee
the counter tenor	la basse-taille	la bass-tie
unyoke	dételez	debt-lay
put to the carriage	attelez	at-lay
precious stones	des pierreries	day pea-air-re

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
to chase, to cut	ciseler	seize-lay
sailor	matelot	mat-low
the jest	la badinerie	la bad-inn-re
to bind with thread	ficeler	fee-slay
flattery	la flatterie	la flat-re
to bring back	ramener	ram-nay
chattering	la causerie	la cause-re
the battery	la batterie	la bat-re
what he says...	ce qu'il dit...	skill-Dee...
mockery	la moquerie	la mock-re
saddlery	la sellerie	la sell-re
the porters	les porte-faix	lay port-fay
omelet	omelet	omelet
ground floor	rez-de-chaussée	red-show-say
to rake	rateler	rat-lay
cowardice	la lâcheté	la lash-Tay
a break-neck	casse-cou	cask-coo
the chicanery	la chicanerie	la she-can-re
the cemeteries	les cimetières	lay seem-tea-air
plump	potelé	pot-lay
he undid them	il les redéfit	ill lair-day-fee
the remedies	les remèdes	lair-made
he straightened them again	il les redressa	ill lair-dress-ah
the reflections (of the sun)	les reflets	lair-flay
she closed them again	elle les referma	ell lair-fare-Ma
she looked at them	elle les regarda	ell lair-guard-ah
the chimney	la cheminée	lash-me-nay
he noticed them	il les remarqua	ill lair-mark-ah
the binders	les relieurs	lair-lee-err
the reliefs	les reliefs	lair-lee-F
she did them again	elle les refit	ell lair-fee
the meals	les repas	lair-Pa
he disowned them	il les renia	ill lair-knee-ah
the remorses	les remords	lair-more
she set them again	elle les remit	ell lair-me
the week	la semaine	lass-main
she folded them again	elle les replia	ell lair-plea-ah
he thanked them again	il les remercia	ill lair-mare-see-ah
the *regrets*	les regrets	lair-grey

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
she reads them again	elle les *r*elit	eH lair-lee
the stages	les *r*elais	lair-lay
the springs	les *r*essorts	lair-sore
the soles (of shoes)	les *s*emelles	lay-smell
he withdrew them	il les *r*etira	ill lair-tier-ah
she ironed them	elle les *r*epassa	ell lair-pass-ah
the relics	les *r*eliques	lair-leak
the brims	les *r*ebords	lair-bore
she hid them again	elle les *r*ecacha	ell lair-cash-ah
he sealed them again	il les *r*ecacheta	ill lair-cash-tah
the remarks	les *r*emarques	lair-mark
he pasted them again	il les *r*ecolla	ill lair-Kohl-ah

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our country	not*r*e pays	note-pay-E
your shoe	vot*r*e soulier	vote-sue-lee-eh
our pistol	not*r*e pistolet	note-piste-oh-lay
your apron	vot*r*e tablier	vote-tah-blea-eh

(17 & 18.) UNION OF THE CONSONANTS.

is he here?	est-il ici?	eh-till-E-see?
this man	cet homme	say-Tom
the ladders	les échelles	lays-eh-shell
some spinage	des épinards	days-eh-pin-are
his efforts	ses efforts	says-eh-for
must it...?	faut-il...?	foe-till...?
are they supping?	soupent-ils?	soup-till?
does he love?	aime-t-il?	aim-till?
our things	nos effets	nose-eh-fay
who is here?	qui est-ici?	key eh-tea-see?
this actor	cet acteur	set-act-err
six hours	six heures	seize-err
a momentary lodging	pied-à-terre	pea-eh-tah-tare

(19.) **B**

to rock	bercer	bare-say
bless	bénissez	bay-knee-say
to limit	borner	bore-nay
to joke	badiner	baa-Dee-nay
to bar, to stop	barrer	bar-eh
stupidity	bêtise	bay-tease
botanical	botanique	beau-tah-nick
a coach	berline	bare-lean

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
abbot, priest	l'abbé	la-bay
abbey	abbaye	ah-bay-E
(20.)	C	
precarious	précaire	pray-care
character	caractère	character
the comedy	la comédie	la come-eh-Dee
the column	la colonne	la Kohl-on
to colour	colorer	Kohl-oh-ray
economy	l'économie	lay-con-oh-me
article	article	are-tickle
to light	éclairer	eh-clay-ray
difficult	difficile	Dee-fee-seal
to lace	lacer	la-say
to force	forcer	for-say
docile	docile	doe-seal
she forced	elle forçait	ell for-say
she was lacing	elle laçait	ell la-say
he acquires	il acquiert	ill-ah-key-air
to accost	accoster	accost-eh
he grants	il accorde	ill-ah-cord
the access	l'accès	lack-say
he acceded	il accédait	ill-lack-say-day
beak	bec	beck
rock	roc	rock
he goat	bouc	book
park	parc	park
asp	aspic	ass-pick
swindler	escroc	ace-crow
rent	accroc	ah-crow
tobacco	tabac	tah-baa
the stomach	l'estomac	less-toe-Ma
the string, snare	les lacs	lay la
(21.)	C	
strict	strict	strict

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
exact	exact	eggs-act
correct	correct	correct
tact, feeling	tact	tact
aspect	aspect	ass-pay
respect	respect	race-pay
actor	acteur	act-err
editor	rédacteur	red-act-err
the tactics	la tactique	la tact-teak
chymistry	la chimie	la she-me
chemist	chimiste	she-mist
shawl	châle	shall
cat	chat	Shah
bonnet, hat	chapeau	Shah-Po
scarf	l'écharpe	lay-sharp
the chapel	la chapelle	la Shah-pell
a posting bill	affiche	ah-fish
cowardly	lâche	lash
a prison	cachot	cash-oh
artichoke	artichau	are-tea-show
the chair	la chaise	la chaise
anarchy	anarchie	an-are-she
purchase	achat	ah-Shah
cabbage	chou	shoe
to chase, to hunt	chasser	Shah-say
chastise	châtiez	Shah-tea-eh
to warm	chauffer	show-fay
he runs on shore	il échoue	ill-eh-shoe
the steps	les marches	lay marsh
chronic	chronique	chronic

(22.) **CH**

Machiavel	Machiavel	Ma-key-ah-veil
Achab	Achab	ah-cab
Melchisedec	Melchisédec	mail-key-say-deck
Melchior	Melchior	mail-key-or
cholera	choléra	cholera

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
Enoch	Hénoch	eh-knock
(23.)	**D**	
Daniel	Daniel	Dan-E-ell
to sell	débiter	day-bee-Tay
to decide	décider	day-see-day
to draw	dessiner	day-see-nay
cadet, younger son	cadet	caddy
to adhere	adhérer	add-eh-ray
to adore	adorer	add-oh-ray
north	nord	nor
foot	pied	pea-eh
ugly	laid	lay
warm	chaud	show
nest	nid	knee
the darts	les dards	lay dar
Obediah	Obed	oh-bed
Alfred	Alfred	Alfred
(24.)	**F**	
perfect	parfait	par-fay
he makes	il fait	ill fay
the folly, madness	la folie	la foe-lee
to filter	filtrer	fill-tray
very	fort	fore
formed	formé	for-may
to edify	édifier	eh-Dee-fee-eh
shut	fermez	fair-may
motive	motif	mot-if
active	actif	act-if
ox, beef	bœuf	buff
affirmative	affirmatif *m.*	ah-fear-mat-if
decisive	décisif *m.*	day-seize-if
effective	effectif *m.*	effect-if
inactive	inactif *m.*	in-act-if
respective	respectif *m.*	respect-if
the key	la clef	la clay
bailiff	baillif	by-E

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION
weakened	affaibli	ah-fay-blea
busy	affairé	ah-fay-ray
affected	affecté	affect-eh
offered	offert	off-air
to affirm	affirmer	ah-fear-may
affair, business	affaire	ah-fare

(25.) **G**

organ	organe	organ
the guard	la garde	la guard
keep	gardez	guard-eh
merry	gai	gay
throat	gosier	gauze-E-eh
gaiety	la gaieté	la gay-Tay

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the ring	la bague	la bag
dialogue	dialogue	Dee-ah-log
bequeath	léguez	lay-gay
ford	gué	gay
watch	guettez	gay-Tay
wasp	guêpe	gape
fatigued	fatigué	fat-E-gay
pardon, grace	grâce	grass
fat	grasse *f.*	grass
ice, looking glass	glace	glass
to slip, to slide	glisser	glee-say

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to sign	signer	see-knee-eh
to reign	régner	ray-knee-eh
to spare	épargner	eh-par-knee-eh
to be ignorant of	ignorer	E-knee-oh-ray
deign	daignez	day-knee-eh
to disdain	dédaigner	day-day-knee-eh
spider	araignée	ah-ray-knee-eh

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the legacies	les legs	lay lay
finger	doigt	do-ah

(26.) **H**

the coat	l'habit	la-bee
hermit	hermite	air-meet

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
honour	honneur	on-err
oil	huile	wheel
Helen	Hélène	L-N
jade	haridelle	ah-re-dell
the lobsters	les homards	lay oh-mar
the axe	la hache	la ash
hierarchy	la hiérarchie	la E-air-are-she
the hedge	la haie	la eh
to stand on end	hérisser	eh-re-say
the harp	la harpe	la *h*arp
boldness	la hardiesse	la are-Dee-s
to neigh	hennir	ah-near
hashed meat	hachis	ash-E
high	haut	oh
the harnesses	les harnais	lay are-nay
a herald	héraut	eh-roe
harpies, scolds	des harpies	day are-pea
bold	hardi	are-Dee
ha!	hé!	eh!
the hatred	la haine	la N
out of	hors	or
the heroes	les héros	lay eh-roe
the eight lobsters	les huit homards	lay we oh-mar

(27.) **TH**

arithmetic	arithmétique	ah-writ-may-teak
atheist	athée	ah-Tay
tea	thé	Tay
apothecary	apothicaire	ah-Po-tea-care
ether	éther	eh-tare
Thomas	Thomas	to-Ma
Martha	Marthe	mart
Theresa	Thérèse	Tay-raise
library	bibliothèque	bee-blea-oh-take
theory	théorie	Tay-oh-re

(27.) **K**

Moka	Moka	Moka
a long, tedious story	kyrielle	key-re-ell

(28.) **L**

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
leave	laissez	lay-say
olive	olive	oh-leave
the lilacs	les lilas	lay lee-la
weak	débile	day-bill
polite	poli	Poll-E
Caroline	Caroline	car-oh-lean
the Nile	Nil	neal
thousand	mil	mill
thread	fil	fill
eye-lash	cil	seal
he	il	ill
they	ils *m.*	ill
real	réel	ray-ell
altar	autel	oh-tell
challenge	cartel	car-tell
barrel	baril	baa-re
parsley	persil	pare-see
tool	outil	*wh*o-tea
eldest son	fils aîné	fee-say-nay
go	allez	ah-lay
Isabella	Isabelle	is-ah-bell
the alley	l'allée	la-lay
to collate	collationner	Kohl-la-see-on-eh
fellow-labourer	collaborateur	Kohl-la-bore-at-err
colloquy, dialogue	colloque	Kohl-lock
colleague	collègue	Kohl-leg
collar	collet	Kohl-eh
to paste	coller	Kohl-eh
the hill	la colline	la Kohl-in
the necklaces	les colliers	lay Kohl-E-eh

(29.) **L**

allegory	allégorie	allay-go-re
hellebore	ellébore	ell-lay-bore
a slight desire	velléité	veil-lay-E-Tay

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
to solicit	solliciter	sol-lee-see-Tay
the girl	la fille	la fee
the straw	la paille	la pie
note, ticket	billet	bee-E-eh
dress	habillez	ah-bee-E-eh
the battle	la bataille	la baa-tie
the rabble	la canaille	la can-I
pillow	oreiller	oh-ray-E-eh
the town	la ville	la veal
a thousand	mille	mill
codicil	codicille	cod-E-seal
idyl	idylle	E-deal
(30.)	**M**	
mix	mêlez	may-lay
Maria	Maria	Ma-re-ah
Amelia	Amélie	ah-may-lee
domicile	domicile	doe-me-seal
clerk	commis	come-E
the chest of drawers	la commode	la come-odd
immovable	immobile	*h*im-mob-ill
immortal	immortel	*h*im-more-tell
apex	sommité	some-me-Tay
mammiferous	mammifère	Mam-me-fare
autumn	automne	oh-ton
(31.)	**N**	
he denies	il nie	ill knee
the table-cloth	la nappe	la nap
the nut	la noix	la Noah
the sand, arena	l'arène	la rain
nor	ni	knee
to banish	bannir	baa-near
the cane	la canne	la can
a cask	tonneau	ton-oh
cap	bonnet	Bonn-eh

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
give	donnez	Don-eh
the banners	les bannières	lay baa-knee-air
year	année	ah-nay
the nurse	la bonne	la Bonn
innate	inné	in-nay
to annihilate	annihiler	an-knee-E-lay
Linneus	Linnée	lean-nay
(32.)	**P**	
paw	patte	pat
a part	partie	par-tea
he is gone away	il est parti	ill-eh par-tea
the shovel	la pelle	la pell
apostate	apostat	ah-post-ah
among	parmi	par-me
to fold	plier	plea-eh
syrup	sirop	see-roe
blow	coup	coo
wolf	loup	loo
much	beaucoup	beau-coo
cape	cap	cap
to baptise	baptiser	baa-tease-eh
baptism	baptême	baa-tame
seven	sept	set
seventh	septième	say-tea-aim
to call	appeler	ah-play
to escape	échapper	eh-Shah-pay
to gallop	galopper	gallop-eh
philippic	philippique	fee-leap-peak
	PH	
Sophia	Sophie	so-fee
Philip	Philippe	fee-leap
epitaph	épitaphe	eh-peat-*h*alf
ephemeral	éphémère	eh-fay-mare
atmosphere	atmosphère	at-moss-fare

(33.) **Q**

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
quarter	quart	car
who, that	qui	key
that he	qu'il	kill
what is the matter?	qu'y a-t-il?	key ah-till?
brick.	brique	brick
equity	l'équité	lay-key-Tay
equip	équipez	eh-key-pay
to acquit one's self	s'acquitter	sack-E-Tay
Easter	Pâques	pack
pique	pique	peak
pathetic	pathétique	Pa-Tay-tick
catholic	catholique	cat-toll-eke
cock	coq	cock
aquatic	aquatique	ah-coo-ah-teak
the equator	l'équateur	lay-coo-at-err
water colour	aquarelle	ah-coo-ah-rail
loquacity	loquacité	low-coo-ah-see-Tay

(34 & 35.) **R**

harsh	rauque	rock
anger	la colère	la Kohl-air
he was running	il courait	ill coo-ray
he admired	il admirait	ill-add-me-ray
he attracted	il attirait	ill-ah-tea-ray
Lent, fasting time	carême	car-aim
sterile	stérile	stay-reel
he was pulling	il tirait	ill tea-ray
the prayer	la prière	lap-re-air
she milks	elle trait	ell tray
canary-bird	canari	can-are-E
the carps	les carpes	lay carp
the eye-lid	la paupière	la pop-E-air
the fish-bone	l'arête	la-rate
father-in-law	beau-père	beau-pare
mother-in-law	belle-mère	bell-mare
late	tard	tar
duck	canard	can-are

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
border, edge	bord	bore
to sustain	soutenir	soot-near
the death	la mort	la more
to finish	finir	fee-near
bit	mors	more
to tarnish	ternir	tare-near
pastor	pasteur	past-err
the liquor	la liqueur	la lick-err
gold	or	or
air	air	air
peer, like	pair	pair
for	pour	poor
dear	cher	share
third	tiers	tea-air
yesterday	hier	E-air
proud	fier	fee-air
iron	fer	fare
the sea	la mer	la mare
to admire	admirer	add-me-ray
to attract	attirer	ah-tea-ray
to overflow	déborder	day-bore-day
to speak	parler	par-lay
skinner	pelletier	pell-tea-eh
dairy-man	laitier	lay-tea-eh
saddler	sellier	say-lea-eh
trade	métier	may-tea-eh
steel	acier	ass-E-eh
potter	potier	pot-E-eh
necklace	collier	Kohl-E-eh
haberdasher	mercier	mare-see-eh
paper maker	papetier	pap-tea-eh
(35.)	**R**	
bitter	amer	ah-mare
ether	éther	eh-tare
winter	l'hiver	leave-air
Esther	Esther	ace-tare
behind	derrière	day-re-air
the stone	la pierre	la pea-air

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
he could	il pourrait	ill poor-eh
to stop, to arrest	arrêter	ah-ray-Tay
to arrive	arriver	are-eve-eh
erroneous	erroné	air-roe-nay
to wander	errer	air-ray
to abhor	abhorrer	ah-bore-ray
he would acquire	il acquerrait	ill ah-care-ray

(36.) **S**

the pails	les seaux	lay so
salt	sel	sell
fate	sort	sore
to saddle	seller	sell-eh
to go out	sortir	sore-tier
parsonage-house	presbytère	press-bee-tare
helmet	casque	cask
to attest	attester	ah-test-eh
the destiny	la destinée	la dace-tea-nay
he was pushing	il poussait	ill puss-eh
the distress	la détresse	la day-trace
enough	assez	ah-say
pressed, in a hurry	pressé	pray-say
to slip	glisser	glee-say
to try	essayer	eh-say-E-eh
he coughed	il toussait	ill-too-say
plate	assiette	ah-see-ate
the fineness, finesse	la finesse	la fin-S
politeness	la politesse	la Poll-eat-S
to water	arroser	ah-rose-eh
the cousin	la cousine *f.*	la coos-in
he placed	il posa	ill pause-ah
asylum	asyle	ah-zeal
to resound	résonner	ray-zone-eh
the parasols	les parasols	lay parasol
Melchisedec	Melchisedec	mail-key-say-deck

(37.) **S**

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
after	après	ah-pray
near	près	pray
the aniseed	l'anis	la-knee
worse	pis	pea
carpet	tapis	tah-pea
basket	cabas	cab-ah
to the harness	au harnais	oh are-nay
but	mais	may
friends	amis	ah-me
the	les	lay
paradise	paradis	par-ah-Dee
the stirrups	les étriers	lays-eh-tree-eh
the cabinet makers	les ébénistes	lays-eh-bane-east
the benches (joiners')	les établis	lays-eh-tah-blea
the squares	les équerres	lays-eh-care
his pranks, freaks	ses équipées	says-eh-key-pay
atlas	atlas	at-lass
ace	as	ass
aloes	aloès	ah-low-S
the eldest sons	les fils aînés	lay fee-say-nay
Thomas	Thomas	toe-Ma
villany	scélératesse	say-lay-rat-S
the saw	la scie	la see
to saw	scier	see-eh
the scene	la scène	la sane
seal	sceau	so

(38.) **T**

indifference	tiédeur	tea-aid-err
to merit	mériter	mare-E-Tay
mortal	mortel	more-tell
preacher	prédicateur	pray-Dee-cat-err
to assist	assister	assist-eh
atom	atome	ah-Tom
partial (not general)	partiel	par-see-ell

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
he initiated	il initia	ill-E-knee-see-ah
initiate them	initiez-les	E-knee-see-eh-lay
friendship	amitié	ah-me-tea-eh
he chastised	il châtia	ill Shah-tea-ah
the toast	la rôtie	la roe-tea
roast meat	rôti *m.*	roe-tea
enmity	inimitié	in-E-me-tea-eh
(you were) imitating	imitiez	E-me-tea-eh
the state	l'état	lay-tah
net	filet	fee-lay
cabinet, study room	cabinet	cab-E-nay
arrest	arrêt	ah-ray
all	tout	too
spite	dépit	day-pea
the forest	la forêt	la for-eh
receipt	acquit	ah-key
assault	assaut	ah-so
the effect	l'effet	lay-fay
Robert	Robert	rob-air
aspect	aspect	ass-pay
inn	cabaret	cab-ah-ray
he laughs	il rit	ill re

(39.) **T**

the east	l'est	lest
the west	l'ouest	loo-*h*aste
neat	net	net
ballast	lest	lest
freight	frêt	fret
exact	exact	eggs-act
dowry	dot	dot
strict	strict	strict
correct	correct	correct
seven	sept	set
seven friends	sept amis	set-ah-me
seven shawls	sept châles	say shall
to attract	attirer	ah-tea-ray
charm, attraction	attrait	ah-tray

(39.) **V**

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
the town	la ville	la veal
the jacket	la veste	la vest
the vein	la veine	la vain
vile	vil	veal

(40.) **X**

te examine	examiner	eggs-ah-me-nay
exile	exil	egg-zeal
exact	exact	eggs-act
excess	excès	ache-say
to excite	exciter	ache-see-Tay
sixth	sixième	seize-E-aim
Aix	Aix	ex (some say S)
Aix-la-chapelle	Aix-la-chapelle	S-la-Shah-pell
(Don) Quixote	(Don) Quixote	key-shot
to extirpate	extirper	ex-tier-pay
fix	fixe	fix
garlics	aulx	oh
curtains	rideaux	read-oh
to the	aux *pl.*	oh
false	faux *m.*	foe
peace	paix	pay
were they six ?	étaient-ils six ?	eh-Tay-till cease ?
she has six cats	elle a six chats	ell-ah see Shah
she has ten curtains	elle a dix rideaux	ell-ah Dee read-oh
he has six friends	il a six amis	ill ah seize-ah-me

Z

zone	zône	zone
sixteen	seize	says
thirteen	treize	trays

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
the Zouaves	les Zouaves	lays-*who*-*have*
nose	nez	nay
rice	riz	re
(you) will know	saurez	so-ray
(you) appear	paraissez	Pa-ray-say

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS.

to hoist	hisser	E-say
the fiches, at cards	les fiches	lay fish
faithful	fidèle	fee-dell
fidelity	fidélité	fee-day-lee-Tay
fief	fief	fee-F
gall	fiel	fee-ell
phare	phare	far
honesty	honnêteté	on-net-Tay
the slices of bread	les tartines	lay tar-tin
the best	la meilleure	la may-E-err
electricity	électricité	eh-lake-tree-see-Tay
the scythe	la faux	la foe
postman	facteur	fact-err
the lawn	la pelouse	lap-loose
Italy	l'Italie	lee-tah-lee
halter	licou	lee-coo
esteem	estime	S-team
to cut	couper	coo-pay
dead	décédé	day-say-day
lukewarm	tiède	tea-aid
the hosiers	les bonnetiers	lay Bonn-tea-eh
the sealing wax	la cire à cacheter	la sear-ah-cash-Tay
the parish	la paroisse	par-*who*-ass
the ditches	les fossés	lay foe-say
the rakes	les râteaux	lay rat-oh
the waggons	les chariots	lay Shah-re-oh
the crops	les récoltes	lay ray-colt
the conveyancers	les notaires	lay not-air
slaughter place	abattoir	ah-bat-*who*-are
the marshes	les marais	lay Ma-ray
the meadow	la prairie	la pray-re
the brewers	les brasseurs	lay brass-err
the scourges, flails	les fléaux	lay flay-oh
the synagogue	la synagogue	la sin-ah-gog

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
the confectioners	les pâtissiers	lay Pa-tea-see-eh
nettle	ortie	or-tea
oil cruet	huilier	wheel-E-eh
milk jug	pot-au-lait	pot-oh-lay
the trays	les plateaux	lay plat-oh
the soup-tureen	la soupière	la sue-pea-air
the sauce-boats	les saucières	lay sauce-E-air
the pies	les pâtés	lay pat-eh
this goose	cette oie	set-who-awe
snipes	des bécassines	day bake-ass-in
horse radishes	des raiforts	day ray-for
the toast and water	l'eau panée	low Pa-nay
the laces	les lacets	lay la-say
stone (of fruit)	noyau	Noah-E-oh
the features	les traits	lay tray
the sighs	les soupirs	lay sue-pier

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION

CONVEYED BY ENGLISH WORDS.

Before the pupil commences the study of the following READING LESSONS, we again call his attention to the fact that although the English word which is intended to represent the corresponding French sound will, in the majority of cases, be found to be most exact, yet in a few instances it is not so perfect as we could have desired. We are convinced, however, that with the aid of our system, and by following the directions given in the preliminary remarks (page 1), he will become rapidly familiar with the pronunciation of the French language, and thus overcome a difficulty, which more than any other has hitherto stood in in the way of the student's progress.

These Lessons at the same time exemplify the Grammatical Rules of the Third and Fourth Parts, and the numbers between brackets correspond with the numbers of those Lessons.

(1 & 2.) THE DEFINITE ARTICLE: LE, LA, LES, &c.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Apportez le dîner.	ah-port-ell-Dee-nay.
2	Où a-t-elle mis le thé ?	*wh*o ah-tell-mill-Tay ?
3	Tournez le dos.	tour-knell-doe.
4	La patrie nous est chère.	la Pa-tree noose-eh share.
5	L'année est écoulée.	la-nay eh-Tay-coo-lay.
6	Fermez la porte.	fare-may la port.
7	Il délia la ficelle.	ill day-lee-ah la fee-sell.
8	Il hait la perfidie.	ill eh la pare-fee-Dee.
9	Où a-t-il mis la clef ?	*wh*o ah-till me la clay ?
10	La hache est ici.	la ash eh-tea-see.
11	L'habit est trop petit.	la-bee eh trope-tea.
12	Il aime l'école.	ill-aim lay-Kohl.
13	Il est mort l'année dernière.	ill-eh more la-nay dare-knee-air.
14	Il préfère l'acier.	ill pray-fare lass-E-eh.

TRANSLATION.

1 Bring the dinner.	8 He hates perfidy.
2 Where did she put the tea ?	9 Where has he put the key ?
3 Turn your back.	10 The axe is here.
4 Our country is dear to us.	11 The coat is too small.
5 The year is passed.	12 He likes school.
6 Shut the door.	13 He died last year.
7 *He untied the string.*	14 He prefers steel.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION
1	Il aime les soles.	ill-aim lay sol.
2	La bonne fait les lits.	la Bonn fay lay lee.
3	A-t-elle coupé les tartines ?	ah-tell coo-pay lay tar-tin ?
4	Tirez les rideaux.	tea-ray lay read-oh.
5	Il avait le cuir des selliers.	ill-*h*ave-ell-queer day sell-E-eh.
6	Elle a les bagues des sœurs.	ell-ah lay bag day Sir.
7	Elle avait les châles des mères.	ell-*h*ave-eh lay shall day mare.
8	Est-il au parc ?	eh-till oh park ?
9	Il plaît au capitaine.	ill Plato cap-E-ten.
10	Etait-il au cabaret ?	eh-Tay-till oh cab-ah-ray ?
11	Paul a-t-il été à la fête ?	Poll ah-till eh-Tay ah la fate ?
12	Il a été à la ville.	ill-ah eh-Tay ah la veal.
13	Il était à l'église.	ill-eh-Tay-tah leg-lees.
14	Elle allait à l'école.	ell-ah-let-ah lay Kohl.
15	Donnez ces sacs à l'épicier.	Don-eh say sack ah lay-pea-see-eh.
16	Il donna la clef au portier.	ill Don-ah la clay oh port-E-eh
17	Il apportait des cordes aux selliers.	ill-ah-pore-Tay day cord oh sell-E-eh.
18	Erreur n'est pas crime.	air-err nay Pa cream.
19	Honneur aux héros !	on-err oh eh-roe !
20	Il fait erreur.	ill fay tare-err.

(4) PARTITIVE ARTICLE: DU, DE LA, DE L', DES, DE.

21	Il a de la ficelle.	ill-add-la fee-sell.
22	Elle a de l'habileté.	ell-add-la-bill-Tay.
23	Pierre a de l'acier.	pea-air add-lass-E-eh.
24	Avait-il des laquais ?	*h*ave-eh-till day lack-eh ?
25	La rose a des épines.	la rose-ah days-eh-pin.

TRANSLATION.

1 He likes soles.
2 The nurse is making the beds.
3 Has she cut the slices of bread and butter ?
4 Draw the curtains.
5 He had the saddlers' leather.
6 She has the sisters' rings.
7 She had the mothers' shawls.

8 Is he in the park ?
9 He pleases the captain.
10 Was he at the tavern ?
11 Has Paul been to the fête ?
12 He has been to town.
13 He was at church.
14 She was going to school.
15 Give these bags to the grocer.
16 He gave the key to the porter.
17 He was bringing ropes to the saddlers.

18 Error is not a crime.
19 Honour to the heroes !
20 He makes a mistake.

21 He has some packthread.
22 She is skilful.
23 Peter has some steel.
24 Had he lackeys ?
25 The rose has thorns.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Elle a donné des figues à ma petite sœur.	ell-ah Don-eh. day fig ah map-tit-Sir.
2	Il fait des essais.	ill fay days-eh-say.
3	A-t-il des choux et des carottes ?	ah-till day shoe eh day carrot ?
4	Elle a de beaux cils.	ell-add beau seal.

(4*b*.) AVOIR, TO HAVE.

5	Il a des dettes.	ill-ah day debt.
6	A-t-elle la clef ?	ah-tell la clay ?
7	Il avait les casquettes.	ill-*h*ave-eh lay cask-ate.
8	Avait-elle des rosiers ?	*h*ave-eh-tell day rose-E-eh ?
9	Aura-t-il les bayonnettes ?	oh-rat-ill lay baa-E-on-ate ?
10	Aura-t-elle des tamis ?	oh-rat-elle day tah-me ?
11	Il aurait des oies.	ill-oh-ray days-*wh*o-awe.
12	Elle aurait des poulets.	ell-oh-ray day pool-eh.
13	Auraient-ils des pâtés ?	oh-ray-till day pat-eh ?
14	Ayez ces bouquets.	eh-E-eh say book-eh.

(5 & 6.) PLURAL OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

15	Il connaît ma sœur.	ill con-eh Ma Sir.
16	Elle aime mes sœurs.	ell-aim may Sir.
17	Donnez des glaces.	Don-eh day glass.
18	Dessinez ces belles roses.	day-see-nay say bell rose.
19	Philippe fait des économies.	fee-leap fay days-eh-con-oh-me.
20	Elle aime ces châles.	ell-aim say shall.
21	Il a des domestiques fidèles.	ill-ah day doe-mess-tick fee-dell.
22	Ces poules étaient grasses.	say pool eh-Tay grass.
23	Il est prêt.	ill-eh pray.
24	Louis et Robert étaient prêts.	loo-E eh roe-bare eh-Tay pray.

TRANSLATION.

1	She has given some figs to my little sister.	12	She would have chickens.
2	He is making experiments.	13	Would they have pies ?
3	Has he any cabbages and carrots ?	14	Have these nosegays.
4	She has beautiful eyelashes.	15	He knows my sister.
		16	She loves my sisters.
		17	Give some ices.
5	He is in debt.	18	Draw these fine roses.
6	Has she the key ?	19	Philip is economical.
7	He had the caps.	20	She likes these shawls.
8	Had she rose-trees ?	21	He has faithful servants.
9	Will he have the bayonets ?	22	Those hens were fat.
10	Will she have sieves ?	23	He is ready.
11	*He would have geese.*	24	Lewis and Robert were ready.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Les fermiers étaient actifs.	lay fare-me-eh eh-Tay-tact-if.
2	Donnez cette figue à Louis, car il aime les figues.	Don-eh set fig ah loo-E, car-ill-aim lay fig.
3	A-t-il des bas ?	ah-till day baa ?
4	Oui, il a des bas de laine.	we, ill-ah day bad-lane.
5	Votre palais est bâti.	vot Pa-lay eh baa-tea.
6	Les rois habitent des palais.	lay rue-awe ah-bit day Pa-lay.
7	Elle aime les gros nez.	ell-aim lay grow nay.
8	Où est le marteau ?	*wh*o ell mart-oh ?
9	Pierre a quatre marteaux.	pea-air ah cat-mart-oh.
10	Il aime les choux.	ill-aim lay shoe.
11	Elle a acheté six seaux d'eau pour six sous.	ell-ah ash-Tay see so doe poor see sue.
12	Nos sœurs étaient-elles fières?	no Sir eh-Tay-tell fee-air ?
13	Ces tableaux étaient chers.	say tah-blow eh-Tay share.
14	Daniel a fait des cadeaux à ses trois sœurs.	Dan-E-ell a fay deck-ah-doe ah say true-awe Sir.
15	Cette eau est filtrée.	set-oh eh fill-tray.
16	Tirez les rideaux.	tea-ray lay read-oh.

(7.) ENGLISH CONSTRUCTIONS INVERTED IN FRENCH.

17	Elle a des chaises d'ébène.	ell-ah day chaise dây-bane.
18	Il admirait les palais des rois.	ill add-me-ray lay Pa-lay day rue-awe.
19	Cette huile d'olive est très-bonne.	set-*wh*eel doll-eve eh tray Bonn.
20	Où a-t-elle mis ma robe d'été ?	*wh*o ah-tell me Ma robe day-Tay ?
21	Elle a des bas de soie.	ell-ah day bad-sue-awe.
22	Elle avait le pot à l'eau.	ell-*h*ave-ell pot-ah-low.

TRANSLATION.

1 The farmers were active.
2 Give this fig to Lewis, for he likes figs.
3 Has he any stockings ?
4 Yes, he has woollen stockings.
5 Your palace is built.
6 Kings inhabit palaces.
7 She likes big noses.
8 Where is the hammer ?
9 Peter has four hammers.
10 He likes cabbages.
11 She bought six pails of water *for six sous.*
12 Were our sisters proud ?
13 These paintings were dear.
14 Daniel made presents to his three sisters.
15 This water is filtered.
16 Draw the curtains.

17 She has ebony chairs.
18 He was admiring the kings' palaces.
19 This olive oil is very good.
20 Where has she put my summer dress ?
21 She has silk stockings.
22 She had the water jug.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	A-t-il les glaces des tailleurs ou celles des merciers?	ah-till lay glass day tah-E-err *wh*o sell day mare-see-eh?
2	Elle m'a donné trois paniers de paille.	ell Ma Don-eh true-awe Pa-knee-aid-pie.
3	Où est votre bonnet de soie?	w*h*o eh vote-Bonn-aid-sue-awe?
4	Où est le pot au lait?	w*h*o ell Po-toe-lay?

(8.) FEMININE OF ADJECTIVES FORMED REGULARLY.

5	Cette aiguille est très-fine.	set-egg-we-E eh tray-fin.
6	Hélène n'était pas pressée.	L-N nay-Tay Pa pray-say.
7	Il n'était pas pressé.	il nay-Tay Pa pray-say.
8	Votre dé est trop petit.	vote-day eh trope-tea.
9	Sa petite nièce marche.	sap-tit knee-ace marsh.
10	Marthe est fort gaie.	mart-eh for gay.
11	Thomas est très-fort.	toe-Ma eh tray-for.
12	La glace est très-forte.	la glass-eh tray-fort.
13	Est-il prêt?	eh-till pray?
14	La marée est très-haute.	la Ma-ray eh tray-*h*ot.
15	Il est hardi.	ill-eh are-Dee.

16	Philippe est lâche.	fee-leap-eh lash.
17	Votre mère est économe.	vote-mare eh-Tay-con-*h*um.
18	Il est très-faible.	ill-eh tray-fable.
19	Cette terre est stérile.	set tare eh stay-reel.
20	La bonne est catholique.	la Bonn eh cat-toll-eke.

(8*b*.) ETRE, TO BE.

21	L'éternel est partout.	lay-tare-knell eh par-too
22	Il n'est pas tard.	ill nay Pa-tar.
23	Elle n'est pas là.	ell nay Pa la.

TRANSLATION.

1	Has he the tailor's looking-glasses or the haberdasher's?	12 The ice is very strong.
2	She gave me three straw baskets.	13 Is he ready?
3	Where is your silk cap?	14 The tide is very high.
4	Where is the milk-jug?	15 He is bold.
		16 Philip is cowardly.
5	This needle is very fine.	17 Your mother is economical.
6	Helen was not in a hurry.	18 He is very weak.
7	He was not in a hurry.	19 This land is barren.
8	Your thimble is too small.	20 The nurse is a catholic.
9	His little niece walks.	21 The Eternal is everywhere.
10	Martha is very merry.	22 It is not late.
11	*Thomas is very strong.*	23 She is not there.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION
1	Où est la belle-mère d'Hélène?	*wh*o eh la bell-mare dell-N?
2	Où est-ce?	*wh*o-ace?
3	Par ici.—Par là.	par E-see.—par la.
4	Où étaient mes sœurs?	*wh*o eh-Tay may Sir?
5	Il était à Paris.	ill-eh-Tay-tah Pa-re.

(9.) ADJECTIVES FORMING THEIR FEMININE IRREGULARLY.

6	Cette maladie est mortelle.	set Ma-la-Dee eh more-tell.
7	Il aime la soupe grasse.	ill-aim la soup grass.
8	Cette tarte est fort bonne.	set tart-eh for Bonn.
9	La bonne est fort active.	la Bonn eh fort-active.
10	Votre laquais est fort actif.	vote-lack-eh eh for-tact-if.
11	Cette figue est très-bonne.	set fig eh tray-Bonn.
12	Il a bonne mine.	ill-ah Bonn mean.
13	Cette chaise est très-basse.	set chaise eh tray-bass.
14	Il est très-bas.	ill-eh tray-baa.
15	Thomas est fort las.	toe-Ma eh for la.
16	Elle était fort lasse.	ell-eh-Tay for lass.
17	Cet anneau est épais.	set-ah-no eh-Tay-pay.
18	Les carpes étaient bonnes.	lay carp eh-Tay Bonn.
19	Il est mineur.	ill-eh mean-err.
20	Votre sœur est mineure.	vote-Sir eh mean-err.
21	Théodore est très-flatteur.	Tay-oh-door eh tray-flat-err.

(10.) ADJECTIVES FORMING THEIR FEMININE IRREGULARLY.

22	Ces matelas étaient très-doux.	say mat-la eh-Tay tray-do.
23	Quel beau parterre!	kell beau par-tare!
24	Il n'est ni beau ni laid	ill nay knee beau knee lay
25	Elle n'est ni belle ni laide.	ell nay knee bell knee led.
26	La mer est grosse.	la mare eh gross.

TRANSLATION.

1	Where is Helen's mother-in-law?	14	He is very low.
2	Where is it?	15	Thomas is very tired.
3	This way.—That way.	16	She was very tired.
4	Where were my sisters?	17	This ring is thick.
5	He was at Paris.	18	The carps were good.
		19	He is a minor.
6	This disease is mortal.	20	Your sister is a minor.
7	He likes meat soup.	21	Theodore is a great flatterer.
8	This tart is very good.		
9	The servant is very active.	22	These mattresses were very soft.
10	Your lackey is very active.	23	What a beautiful flower-garden!
11	This fig is very good.	24	He is neither handsome nor ugly.
12	*He is looking* well.	25	She is neither beautiful nor ugly.
13	*This chair is very low.*	26	The sea is rough.

FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1 La matinée est belle.	la Ma-tea-nay eh bell.
2 Qui a donné cette belle poule à Frédéric ?	key ah Don-eh set bell pool ah fray-day-rick ?
3 Cette eau est fraîche.	set-oh eh fresh.
4 Ce qu'il dit est faux.	skill Dee eh foe.

(11.) PLACE OF ADJECTIVES.

5 Quel habit étroit !	kell-ah-bee eh-true-awe !
6 Quelle rivière étroite !	kell-reave-E-air eh-true-at !
7 Quel chasseur habile !	kell Shah-Sir ah-bill !
8 Quelle terre-fertile !	kell tare fare-till !
9 Il estime beaucoup les domestiques fidèles.	ill S-team beau-coo lay doe-messtick fee-dell.
10 Quel chocolat épais !	kell show-Kohl-ah eh-pay !
11 Quelle soupe épaisse !	kell-soup-eh-pace !
12 Quelle fille fière et hardie !	kell fee-E fee-air eh are-Dee !
13 Quel mot difficile !	kell mow Dee-fee-seal !

14 Célébrez les hauts faits des héros.	say-lay-bray lay oh-fay day eh-roe.
15 Ils n'étaient pas pressés.	ill nay-Tay Pa pray-say.
16 Qui aime les gros nez ?	key aim lay grow nay ?
17 Quel beau berceau !	kell beau bare-so !
18 Quelle belle nappe !	kell bell nap !
19 Quels beaux berceaux !	kell beau bare-so !
20 Quelles belles nappes !	kell bell nap !
21 Il nia tous les faits.	ill knee-ah too lay fay.

(12 & 13.) DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

22 Il est aussi gai qu'elle.	ill-eh-toe-see gay kell.

TRANSLATION.

1 The morning is beautiful.
2 Who has given this beautiful hen to Frederick ?
3 This water is fresh.
4 What he says is false.

5 What a tight coat !
6 What a narrow river !
7 What a clever huntsman !
8 What fertile land !
9 He very much esteems faithful servants.
10 What thick chocolate !
11 *What thick soup !*
12 What a proud and bold girl !
13 What a difficult word !

14 Celebrate the great acts of heroes.
15 They were not in a hurry.
16 Who likes big noses ?
17 What a beautiful cradle !
18 What a beautiful table-cloth !
19 What beautiful cradles !
20 What beautiful table-cloths !
21 He denied all the facts.

22 He is as merry as she is.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Elle est pis qu'hier.	ell-eh pea key-air.
2	Il est très-poli et très-docile.	ill-eh tray-Poll-E eh tray-doe-seal.
3	Il est très-civil.	ill-eh tray-see-veal.
4	Votre bonne est aussi laide qu'elle est petite et grasse.	vote-Bonn eh-toe-see led kell ape-tit eh grass.
5	Il est fort poli.	ill-eh for Poll-E.
6	Elle est fort docile.	ell-eh for doe-seal.
7	Cette colonne est très-haute.	set Kohl-on eh tray-*hot*.
8	Cette raie était très-bonne.	set ray eh-Tay tray-Bonn.
9	Cette pelle est très-forte.	set pell eh tray-fort.
10	Il est pire qu'elle.	ill-eh pier kell.

(14 & 15.) DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

11	A qui est ce bonnet ?	ah key S Bonn-eh ?
12	Pour qui est ce marteau ?	poor key S mart-oh ?

13	Elle déteste cet homme.	ell day-test say-Tom.
14	Cet article est cher.	set-are-tickle eh share.
15	Il préfère cet arc.	ill pray-fare set-ark.
16	Cet âne galoppe.	set Ann gallop.
17	Cet habit est beau.	set-ah-bee eh beau.
18	Cet homme est civil.	say-Tom eh see-veal.

19	Cette écharpe est fort belle.	set-eh-sharp eh for bell.
20	Prêtez cette glace au mercier.	pray-Tay set glass oh mare-see-eh.
21	Cette flèche a blessé votre père.	set flesh ah blay-say vote-pare.
22	Elle sait cette pièce.	ell say set pea-S.
23	Cette clef est à votre mère.	set clay eh-tah vote-mare.
24	Cette tarte est pour votre sœur.	set tart-eh poor vote-Sir.

TRANSLATION.

1 She is worse than yesterday.
2 He is very polite and very docile.
3 He is very civil.
4 Your nurse is as ugly as she is little and fat.
5 He is very polite.
6 She is very docile.
7 This column is very high.
8 That skate was very good.
9 This shovel is very strong.
10 He is worse than she is.

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11 Whose cap is this ?
12 For whom is this hammer ?
13 She detests this man.
14 This article is dear.
15 He prefers this bow.
16 This ass gallops.
17 This is a handsome coat.
18 This man is civil.

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19 This scarf is very fine.
20 Lend this looking-glass to the haberdasher.
21 This arrow has wounded your father.
22 She knows this piece.
23 This key is your mother's.
24 This tart is for your sister.

FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1 Cette-eau coule.	set-oh cool.
2 Essayez cette robe.	eh-say-E-eh set robe.
3 Mettez ces couteaux là-bas.	may-Tay say coo-toe la-baa.
4 Répétez ces dialogues.	ray-pay-Tay say Dee-ah-log.
5 Donnez ces bonnets à ces dames.	Don-eh say Bonn-eh ah say dam.
6 Chauffez ses tasses.	show-fay say-tass.
7 Vôtre sœur a acheté ces pianos.	vote-Sir ah ash-Tay say piano.
8 Il admirait ces bouquets.	ill-add-me-ray say book-eh.
9 Nicolas aime celle-ci, mais Delphine préfère celle-là.	nick-oh-la aim sell-see, may dell-fin pray-fare sell-la.
10 Nous ne dîmes pas cela.	Noon-deem pass-la.
11 Celles-ci étaient à nos sœurs, et celles-là à nos cousines.	sell-see eh-Tay-tah no Sir, eh sell-la ah no coos-in.

(15*b*.) VERBS IN ER.

12 Il aime à galopper.	ill-aim ah galop-eh.
13 Elle arrose ses choux.	ell-arose say shoe.
14 Ils nient ces faits.	ill knee say fay.
15 Elles préfèrent ces châles.	ell pray-fare say shall.
16 Elle admirait ces bouquets.	ell add-me-ray say book-eh.
17 Ils marchaient derrière elle.	ill marsh-eh day-re-air ell.
18 Elles répèteraient ces dialogues.	ell ray-pet-ray say Dee-ah-log.
19 Elle ferma les portes.	ell fare-Ma lay port.
20 Ces capitaines ordonnèrent l'assaut.	say cap-E-ten or-Don-air la-so.
21 Essayez cette robe.	eh-say-E-eh set robe.

TRANSLATION.

1 This water flows.
2 Try on this dress.

3 Put these knives down there.
4 Repeat these dialogues.
5 Give these caps to these ladies.
6 Warm these cups.
7 Your sister has purchased these pianos.

8 He admired these nosegays.
9 Nicholas likes this one, but Delphine prefers the other.
10 We did not say that.

11 These were our sisters' and these our cousins'.

12 He likes to gallop.
13 She waters her cabbages.
14 They deny those facts.
15 They prefer these shawls.
16 She was admiring these nosegays.
17 They were walking behind her.
18 They would repeat these dialogues.
19 She shut the doors.
20 These captains ordered the assault.
21 Try on this dress.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Adorez le Seigneur.	add-oh-rail say-knee-err.
3	Gardez ces papiers.	guard-eh say pap-E-eh.
3	Il paie ses dettes.	ill pay say debt.
4	Il paya ses dettes aussitôt.	ill pay-E-ah say debt oh-see-toe.
5	Qui appelle-t-elle?	key ah-pell-tell?
6	Elle appelait ses sœurs.	ell-ah-play say Sir.
7	Il appellerait ses cousines.	ill-ah-pell-ray say coos-in.
8	Elle a acheté des épinards.	ell-ah ash-Tay days-eh-pin-are.
9	Qui a apporté ces sacs?	key ah ah-pore-Tay say sack?
10	Il a beaucoup toussé.	ill-ah beau-coo too-say.

(16 & 17.) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

11	C'était ma fête hier.	say-Tay Ma fate E-air.
12	Il parlait à ma sœur.	ill par-lay-tah Ma Sir.
13	Hélène a ma harpe.	L-N ah Ma harp.
14	Où est ma canne?	who eh Ma can?
15	Il parlait à mes sœurs.	ill par-lay-tah may Sir.
16	Pliez mes robes.	plea-eh may robe.
17	Elle admirait mes tapis.	ell-add-me-ray may tah-pea.
18	Il aime sa petite nièce.	ill-aim sap-tit knee-ace.
19	Qu'a-t-il donné à sa petite sœur?	cat-ill Don-eh ah sap-tit Sir.
20	Où était sa théière?	who eh-Tay sat-eh-E-air?
21	Epiez ses démarches.	eh-pea-eh say day-marsh.
22	Grâce pour ses crimes!	grass poor say cream!
23	Elle perd ses bagues.	ell pare say bag.
24	Notre chat est très-beau.	note-Shah eh tray-beau.
25	Il déchirait notre papier.	ill day-she-ray note-Pa-pea-eh.

TRANSLATION.

1 Adore the Lord.
2 Keep these papers.
3 He pays his debts.
4 He immediately paid his debts.
5 Who does she call?
6 She was calling her sisters.
7 He would call his cousins.
8 She bought spinage.
9 Who brought these bags?
10 He has coughed very much.

11 Yesterday was my birth-day.
12 He was speaking to my sister.
13 Helen has my harp.
14 *Where is my cane?*
15 He was speaking to my sisters.
16 Fold up my dresses.
17 She admired my carpets.

18 He loves his little niece,
19 What has he given to his little sister?
20 Where was her tea-pot?

21 Observe his movements.
22 Pardon his crimes.
23 She loses her rings.

24 Our cat is a very fine one.
25 He tore our paper.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Notre bonne est-très-gaie.	note-Bonn eh tray-gay.
2	Ecoutez notre père	eh-coo-Tay note-pare.
3	Nos sœurs l'aiment.	no Sir lame.
4	Elle marque nos nappes.	ell mark no nap.
5	Nos domestiques quittent-ils?	no doe-mess-tick kit-till ?
6	Il apporte nos toupis.	ill-ah-port no too-pea.
7	Prêtez votre dé à Sophie.	pray-Tay vote-day ah so-fee.
8	Où est votre canif ?	*wh*o eh vote-can-if ?
9	Faites votre prière.	fate vote-pre-air.
10	Cachetez votre billet.	cash-Tay vote-bee-E-eh.
11	Où est votre pipe ?	*wh*o-eh vote-peep ?
12	Mêlez votre thé.	may-lay vote-Tay.
13	Cette selle est pour votre baudet.	set sell eh poor vote-beau-day.
14	Habillez votre sœur.	ah-bee-E-eh vote-Sir.
15	Votre père est près d'ici.	vote-pare eh pray Dee-see.
16	Qui a vos tartes ?	key ah vote-art ?
17	Apportez vos tasses.	ah-port-Tay vote-ass.
18	Qui a fait vos tartines ?	key ah fay vote-art-in ?
19	Il a acheté vos tableaux.	ill-ah ash-Tay vote-ah-blow.
20	Où est leur bonne ?	*wh*o ale-err Bonn ?
21	Aiment-elles leurs parasols ?	aim-tell-err parasol ?
22	Où étaient leurs canards ?	*wh*o eh-Tay lurk-an-are ?
23	Il aime leur cabinet.	ill-aim lurk-ah-bee-nay.
24	Leur cabine est petite.	lurk-ah-bin ape-tit.

(17*b*.) VERBS IN IR.

25	Elle finit ses robes.	ell fee-knee say robe.

TRANSLATION.

1 Our servant is very merry.
2 Listen to our father.

3 Our sisters like him.
4 She is marking our table cloths.
5 Are our servants leaving ?
6 He is bringing our cups.

7 Lend your thimble to Sophia.
8 Where is your pen-knife ?
9 Say your prayers.
10 Seal your note.
11 Where is your pipe ?
12 Mix your tea.
13 This saddle is for your donkey.
14 *Dress your sister.*
15 Your father is near at hand.

16 Who has your tarts ?
17 Bring your cups.
18 Who cut your slices of bread and butter ?
19 He bought your paintings.

20 Where is their servant ?
21 Do they like their parasols ?
22 Where were their ducks ?
23 He likes their study room.
24 Their cabin is small.

25 She finishes her dresses.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Il finissait ses thèmes.	ill fee-knee-say say tame.
2	Elles finissaient ces paquets.	ell fee-knee-say say pack-eh.
3	Bénissez le Seigneur !	bay-knee-sail say-knee-err !
4	Finissez nos bouquets.	fee-knee-say no book-eh.
5	Qu'il finisse aussitôt.	kill fee-niece-oh-see-toe.
6	A-t-elle fini votre broderie ?	ah-tell fee-knee vote-broad-re ?
7	Allez finir votre billet.	ah-lay fee-near vote-bee-E-eh.

(18 & 19.) PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

8	Il aime à rire.	ill-aim ah rear.
9	Ordonnez, et il obéit.	or-Don-eh, eh ill-oh-bay-E
10	Il préfère ces pays-là.	ill pray-fare say pay-E-la.
11	Il fit très-bonne chère.	ill fee tray-Bonn share.
12	Il a la clef.	ill-ah la clay.
13	Il a dîné.	ill-ah Dee-nay.
14	Il a tout dit.	ill-ah too Dee.
15	Il est très-pressé.	ill-eh tray-pray-say.
16	Ils partent samedi.	ill part Sam-Dee.
17	Ils périrent au port.	ill pay-rear-toe-pore.
18	Ils méritèrent l'estime des capitaines.	ill may-re-tare less-team day cap-E-ten.
19	Ils marchent beaucoup.	ill marsh beau-coo.
20	Elle était très-pressée.	ell-eh-Tay tray-pray-say.
21	Elle dort.	ell door.
22	Elle est morte hier.	ell-eh more-tea-air.
23	Elle est sortie à sept heures.	ell-eh sore-tea ah set-err.
24	Elles parlaient à ma sœur.	ell par-lay-tah Ma Sir.

TRANSLATION.

1 He was finishing his themes.
2 They were finishing these parcels
3 Bless the Lord !
4 Finish our nosegays.
5 Let him finish immediately.
6 Has she finished your embroidery ?
7 Go and finish your note.

8 He likes to laugh.
9 Command, and he obeys.
10 He prefers those countries.
11 He enjoyed his meal very much.
12 He has the key.
13 *He has dined.*
14 He said all.
15 He is in a great hurry.

16 They leave on Saturday.
17 They perished in sight of port.
18 They merited the esteem of the captains.
19 They walk much.

20 She was in a great hurry.
21 She is asleep.
22 She died yesterday.
23 She went out at seven o'clock.
24 They were speaking to my sister.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Elles dessinaient.	ell day-see-nay.
2	Elles fermaient les portes.	ell fare-may lay port.
3	Nous nè sommes pas châtiés.	noon-some Pa Shah-tea-eh.
4	Nous ne partîmes pas hier.	noon-par-team Pa E-air.
5	Nous sortîmes aussitôt.	noose sore-team oh-see-toe.
6	Il m'étonne beaucoup.	ill may-ton beau-coo.
7	Qui l'a baptisé ?	key la baa-tease-eh ?
8	Il faut parler, papa l'a dit.	ill foe par-lay, papa la Dee.
9	Il m'a donné des coups.	ill Ma Don-eh day coo.
10	Elle l'aime beaucoup.	ell lame beau-coo.
11	Il m'a laissé cet anneau.	ill Ma lay-say set-ah-no.
12	Qui l'a dit ?	key la Dee ?
13	Les domestiques les quittent.	lay Doe-mess-tick lay-kit.
14	Elle l'a permis.	ell la pare-me.
15	Il les loue.	ill lay loo.
16	Elle l'a beaucoup loué.	ell la beau-coo loo-eh.
17	Ils daignaient les écouter.	ill day-knee-eh lays-eh-coo-Tay.
18	Il lui parlait beaucoup.	ill-we par-lay beau-coo.
19	Eclairez-la.	eh-clay-ray-la.
20	Quittez-les.	kit-Tay-lay.
21	Achetez-lui des bas.	ash-tell-we day baa.
22	Portez-les à la poste.	port-Tay-lay ah la post.
23	Mettez-les au cachot.	may-Tay-lay oh cash-oh.
24	Aimez-les.	eh-may-lay.
25	Donnez-la à votre sœur.	Don-eh-la ah vote-Sir.
26	Appelez-les.	ah-play-lay.
27	Il parlait d'elle.	ill par-lay dell.

TRANSLATION.

1 They were drawing.
2 They were shutting the doors.

3 We are not chastised.
4 We did not leave yesterday.
5 We went out immediately.

6 It much astonishes me.
7 Who baptised him?
8 You must speak, Papa said so.
9 He gave me some blows.
10 She loves him much.
11 He has left me this ring.
12 Who said it?
13 The servants leave them.
14 *She has permitted it.*
15 He praises them.
16 She has much praised him.
17 They deigned to listen to them.
18 He used to speak much to her.

19 Light her.
20 Leave them.
21 Buy her some stockings.
22 Take them to the post-office.
23 Put them in prison.
24 Love them.
25 Give it to your sister.
26 Call them.

27 He was speaking of her.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	C'était pour elles.	say-Tay poor-ell.
2	Cette bague est pour elle.	set bag eh poor-ell.
3	Il est près d'elle.	ill-eh pray dell.
4	Il l'a fait pour elle.	ill-la fay poor-ell.
5	Ces figues étaient pour elles.	say figs-eh-Tay poor ell.
6	Qui a fermé cette porte ?	key ah fare-may set port ?
7	C'est elle.	say-tell.
8	Il l'a fait comme elle.	ill la fay come-ell.

(20 & 21) HOW TO ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS.

9	Aime-t-il cette couleur ?	aim-till set cool-err ?
10	Oui, il aime beaucoup cette couleur.	we, ill-aim beau-coo set cool-err.
11	A-t-il la paire ?	ah-till la pair ?
12	Oui, Madame, il a la paire.	we, mad-am, ill-ah la pair.
13	Qu'est-il ?	Kate-ill ?
14	Il est officier.	ill-ate-office-E-eh.
15	Est-il militaire ?	eh-till me-lee-tare ?
16	Oui, il est militaire.	we, ill-eh me-lee-tare.
17	Est-il pressé ?	eh-till pray-say ?
18	Il n'est pas pressé.	ill nay Pa pray-say.
19	Où a-t-il mis la clef ?	who ah-till me la clay ?
20	Il a mis la clef à la porte.	ill-ah me la clay ah la port.
21	A-t-il tout dit ?	ah-till too Dee ?
22	Oui, il a tout dit.	we, ill-ah too Dee.
23	Où irait-elle ?	who E-ray-tell ?
24	Elle irait à Paris.	ell-E-ray-tah par-E.
25	A-t-elle pardonné ?	ah-tell par-Don-eh ?
26	Oui, elle a pardonné.	we, ell-ah par-Don-eh.
27	Est-il au cachet ?	eh-till oh cash-oh ?

TRANSLATION.

1	It was for them.	13	What is he ?
2	This ring is for her.	14	He is an officer.
3	He is near her.	15	Is he a military man ?
4	He has done it for her.	16	Yes, he is.
5	These figs were for them.	17	Is he in a hurry ?
		18	He is not in a hurry.
6	Who shut this door ?	19	Where has he put the key ?
7	It is she.	20	He has put the key to the door.
8	He did it as she did.	21	Has he said all ?
		22	Yes, he has.
9	Does he like this colour ?	23	Where would she go ?
10	Yes, he likes this colour very much.	24	She would go to Paris.
11	*Has he the pair ?*	25	Has she forgiven ?
12	*Yes, Madam, he has* the pair.	26	Yes, she has forgiven.
		27	Is he in prison ?

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Oui, il y est.	we, ill-E eh.
2	Où est-il mort ?	who eh-till more ?
3	Il est mort à Blois.	ill-eh more ah blue-ah.
4	Où a-t-il mis le tire-botte ?	who ah-till mill-tier-boat ?
5	Il est ici.	ill-eh-tea-see.
6	Est-il potier ?	eh-till pot-E-eh ?
7	Oui, il est potier.	we, ill-eh pot-E-eh.

(22 & 23.) RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

8	Tout ce qu'il dit est faux.	too-skill Dee eh foe.
9	Aime-t-il les bas qu'il a achetés hier ?	aim-till lay baa kill-ah ash-Tay E-air.
10	La dame à qui il parlait est ma sœur.	lad-am ah key ill par-lay eh Ma Sir.
11	Les dames qu'il connaît.	led-am kill con-eh.

12	Elle répète tout ce qu'il dit.	ell ray-pet too-skill-Dee.
13	Il aimait ce qu'elle aimait.	ill-aim-eh scale-aim-eh.
14	Elle sait ce qu'il fait.	ell say skill fay.

(24 & 25.) INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

15	Qui est là ?	key eh la ?
16	A qui parlait-il ?	ah key par-lay-till ?
17	Qui aiment-ils ?	key aim-till ?
18	Qui est-il ?	key eh-till ?
19	Qui est-elle ?	key eh-tell ?
20	Qui est ici ?	key eh-tea-see ?
21	Qui a-t-il appelé ?	key ah-till ah-play ?
22	Qui est mort ?	key eh more ?
23	Pour qui est-ce ?	Poor key ace ?

TRANSLATION.

1 Yes, he is.
2 Where did he die?
3 He died at Blois.
4 Where has he put the boot-jack?
5 It is here.
6 Is he a potter?
7 Yes, he is.

---

8 All that he says is false.
9 Does he like the stockings which he bought yesterday?
10 The lady he was speaking to is my sister.
11 *The ladies that he* knows.
12 She repeats all that he says.
13 He liked what she liked.
14 She knows what he does.

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15 Who is there?
16 Whom was he speaking to?
17 Whom do they like?
18 Who is he?
19 Who is she?
20 Who is here?
21 Whom has he called?
22 Who is dead?
23 For whom is it?

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Qui a fermé la porte ?	key ah fare-may la port ?
2	Pour qui est celle-ci ?	poor key eh sell-see ?
3	Pour qui est celle-là ?	poor key eh sell-la ?
4	Qu'a-t-il ?	Cat-ill ?
5	Qu'est-il arrivé ?	Kate-ill ah-reave-eh ?
6	Qu'y a-t-il ?	key ah-till ?
7	Laquelle préfère-t-il ?	la kell pray-fare-till ?
8	Lesquels aime-t-elle ?	lay-kell aim-tell ?
9	Lesquels préférait-il ?	lay-kell pray-fay-ray-till ?
10	A laquelle parlait-elle ?	ah la-kell par-lay-tell ?
11	Auxquels parlait-elle ?	oh-kell par-lay-tell ?
12	Quel outil a-t-il ?	kell *wh*o-tea ah-till ?
13	Quelle reine aime-t-elle ?	kell rain aim-tell ?
14	Quel habit préfère-t-il ?	kell ah-bee pray-fare-till ?
15	Quelle belle matinée !	kell bell Ma-tea-nay !

(26 & 27.) NUMERAL ADJECTIVES; CARDINAL NUMBERS.

16	Il a huit poules.	ill-ah we pool.
17	Elle soupe à huit heures.	ell soup-ah *wh*eat-err.
18	Papa part à sept heures.	Papa par ah set-err.
19	Il a sept cartes.	ill-ah say cart.
20	Elle a sept robes.	ell-ah say robe.
21	Nous sommes sept.	noose-some set.
22	Il fit six parts.	il fee see par.
23	Elle dîne à midi.	ell dean-ah me-Dee.
24	Quelle heure est-il ?	kell-err eh-till ?
25	Il est six heures.	ill-eh seize-err.
26	Il est huit heures.	ill-eh *wh*eat-err.
27	Elle a acheté trois bracelets.	ell-ah ash-Tay true-ah brass-lay.
28	Elle a huit châles.	ell-ah we shall.

TRANSLATION.

1	Who has shut the door ?	15	What a beautiful morning !
2	For whom is this one ?		
3	For whom is that one ?	16	He has eight hens.
4	What is the matter with him ?	17	She sups at eight o'clock.
5	What has happened ?	18	Papa starts at seven o'clock.
6	What is the matter ?	19	He has seven cards.
		20	She has seven dresses.
7	Which does he prefer ?	21	We are seven.
8	Which does she like ?	22	He made six parts.
9	Which did he prefer ?	23	She dines at twelve.
10	Which one was she speaking to ?	24	What o'clock is it ?
11	To which one was she speaking ?	25	It is six o'clock.
12	What tool has he ?	26	It is eight o'clock.
13	*What queen does she like ?*	27	She bought three bracelets.
14	*What coat does he prefer ?*	28	She has eight shawls.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Etaient-ils six?	eh-Tay-till cease?
2	Il est midi.	ill-eh me-Dee.
3	Elle a seize bagues.	ell-ah says bag.
4	Il est minuit.	ill-eh mean-we.
5	Il a dix cravates.	ill-ah Dee cravat.
6	Il a mille amis.	ill-ah mill-am-E.
7	Philippe a treize filets.	fee-leap ah trays fee-lay.

(28 & 29.) ORDINAL NUMBERS, ETC.

8	Elle est la septième.	ell-eh la say-tea-aim.
9	Sixième. Huitième.	seize-E-aim. W*h*eat-E-aim.
10	Il est le quatrième.	ill-ell cat-tree-aim.
11	Seizième. Treizième.	says-E-aim. trays-E-aim.
12	La huitaine.	la we-ten.
13	Il est sept heures et demie.	ill-eh set-err aid-me.
14	Des milliers.	day me-E-eh.
15	Quart. Tiers.	car. tea-air.
16	Il est huit heures trois quarts.	ill-eh w*h*eat-err true-awe car.

(30.) INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

17	Tout homme est mortel.	too-Tom eh more-tell.
18	Où étaient tous nos amis?	w*h*o eh-Tay too nose-ah-me?
19	On a acheté des canards.	on-ah ash-Tay day can-are.
20	Elle a donné tout le thé.	ell-ah Don-eh tool-Tay.
21	Il avait tous mes collets.	ill-*h*ave-eh too may Kohl-eh.
22	Elle sait tout.	ell say too.
23	Il a admiré tous les palais de la reine.	ill-ah add-me-ray too lay Pa-led-la rain.

TRANSLATION.

1 Were they six?
2 It is twelve o'clock.
3 She has sixteen rings.
4 It is midnight.
5 He has ten cravats.
6 He has a thousand friends.
7 Philip has thirteen nets.

8 She is the seventh.
9 Sixth. Eighth.
10 He is the fourth.
11 Sixteenth. Thirteenth.

12 The week.
13 It is half-past seven.
14 Some thousands.
15 Fourth. Third.
16 It is a quarter to nine.

17 All men are mortal.
18 Where were all our friends?
19 They have bought ducks.
20 She has given (away) all the tea.
21 He had all my collars.
22 She knows all.
23 He has admired all the queen's palaces.

FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
(31 & 32.) ON THE TENSES OF VERBS.	
1 Pierre aime à badiner.	pea-air aim ah baa-Dee-nay.
2 Philippe préfère cet habit.	fee-lip pray-fare set-ah-bee.
3 Ils dînent à sept heures.	ill dean-tah set-err.
4 Il aimait la paix.	ill-eh-may la pay.
5 Ils fermaient ces sacs.	ill fare-may say-sack.
6 Il cacheterait votre billet.	ill cash-tray vote-bee-E-eh.
7 Il dessina cette rose.	ill day-seen-ah set rose.
8 Ils délièrent cette corde.	ill day-lee-air set cord.
9 Elle échappa au péril.	ell eh-Shah-Pa oh pay-reel.
10 Chassez ces sots.	Shah-say say so.
11 Gardez ces papiers.	guard-eh say pap-E-eh.
12 Cessez votre rire.	say-say vote rear.
13 Lâchez la corde.	lash-eh la cord.
14 Achetez votre beurre au marché.	ash-Tay vote-burr oh marsh-eh.
15 Hier il toussait beaucoup.	E-air ill too-say beau-coo.
16 Hélène n'est pas sortie.	L-N nay Pa sore-tea.
17 N'aurait-il pas dormi ?	no-ray-till Pa door-me ?
18 Elles n'auraient pas parlé.	ell no-ray Pa par-lay.
19 Elle répète tout bas ce qu'il dit.	ell ray-pet too baa skill Dee.
20 Il risque beaucoup.	ill risk beau-coo.
21 Marie a beaucoup dessiné.	Ma-re ah beau-coo day-see-nay.
22 Ordonnez des glaces.	or-Don-eh day glass.
23 Elle aurait caché ces couteaux.	ell-oh-ray cash-eh say coo-toe.
(33 & 34.) ON THE SUBJUNCTIVE.	
24 A-t-elle peur qu'il dîne ici ?	ah-tell purr kill dean-E-see ?
25 Qu'ils partent aussitôt.	kill part-toe-see-toe.
26 Qu'elles plient ces nappes.	kell plea say nap.

TRANSLATION.

1 Peter likes joking.
2 Philip prefers this coat.
3 They dine at seven o'clock.
4 He loved peace.
5 They were closing these bags.
6 He would seal your note.
7 He drew this rose.
8 They untied this string.
9 She escaped from danger.
10 Turn out these stupid fellows.
11 Keep these papers.
12 Leave off laughing.
13 Let go the rope.
14 Buy your butter in the market.
15 Yesterday he coughed much.
16 Helen is not gone out.
17 Would he not have slept ?
18 They would not have spoken.
19 She repeats in a low voice what he says.
20 He risks much.
21 Maria has drawn much.
22 Order some ices.
33 She would have hid those knives.

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24 Is she afraid he should dine here ?
25 Let them set out immediately.
26 Let them fold up these table cloths.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	Qu'il reste ici.	kill rest-E-see.
2	Il fallait qu'il payât ses dettes.	ill fa-lay kill pay-E-ah say debt.
3	Il s'étonne qu'elle parte.	ill say-ton kell part.
4	Elle préfère qu'il sorte.	ell pray-fare kill sort.
5	Il préférait qu'elle mît ses bagues.	ill pray-fay-ray kell me say bag.
6	Qu'il sache céder.	kill sash say-day.

(35.) PARTICIPLE PAST WITH ÊTRE.

7	Votre père est parti.	vote-pare eh par-tea.
8	Votre tapissier est assis.	vote-tap-pea-see-eh eh-tah-see.
9	Cet acteur est aimé.	set act-err eh-Tay-may.
10	Paul et Louis étaient partis.	Poll eh loo-E eh-Tay par-tea.
11	Nos pères étaient aimés.	no pare eh-Tay-Tay-may.
12	Où étaient-ils allés?	who eh-Tay-till ah-lay?
13	La reine est aimée.	la rain eh-Tay-may.
14	Caroline est partie.	car-oh-lean eh par-tea.
15	La paix est signée.	la pay eh see-knee-eh.
16	Cette barrière est fermée.	set bar-E-air eh fare-may.
17	Nos robes étaient déchirées.	no robe eh-Tay day-she-ray.
18	Nos sœurs étaient aimées.	no Sir eh-Tay-Tay-may.
19	Où étaient-elles allées?	who eh-Tay-tell ah-lay?
20	A quelle heure s'est-elle habillée?	Ah kell-err say-tell ah-bee-E-eh?
21	Elles s'étaient habillées à huit heures et demie.	ell say-Tay-tah-bee-E-eh ah wheat-err aid-me.

TRANSLATION.

1 Let him remain here.
2 It was necessary that he should pay his debts.
3 He is astonished that she is going away.
4 She prefers he should go out.
5 He preferred she should put her rings on.
6 Let him know how to yield.

7 Your father is gone.
8 Your upholsterer is seated.
9 This actor is liked.

10 Paul and Lewis had left.
11 Our fathers were beloved.
12 Where were they gone?

13 The queen is loved.
14 Caroline is gone.
15 Peace is signed.
16 This gate is shut.

17 Our dresses were torn.
18 Our sisters were loved.
19 Where were they gone?

20 At what o'clock has she dressed herself?
21 They had dressed themselves at half-past eight.

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
	PARTICIPLE PAST WITH AVOIR.	
1	A-t-il déchiré cette robe ?	ah-till day-she-ray set robe ?
2	Oui, Madame, il l'a déchirée.	we, mad-am, ill la day-she-ray.
3	A-t-il fermé la porte ?	ah-till fare-may la port ?
4	Oui, il l'a fermée.	we, ill la fare-may.
5	A-t-il fini cette chaise ?	ah-till fee-knee set chaise ?
6	Il l'a finie.	ill la fee-knee.
7	Elle a acheté des parasols.	ell-ah ash-Tay day parasol.
8	Quels parasols a-t-elle achetés ?	kell parasol ah-tell ash-Tay ?
9	Il a apporté ces papiers.	ill-ah ah-port-Tay say pap-E-eh.
10	Quels papiers a-t-il apportés ?	kell pap-E-eh ah-till ah-port-Tay ?
11	Qui a acheté cette selle ?	key ah ash-Tay set sell.
12	C'est votre sœur qui l'a achetée.	say vote-Sir key la ash-Tay.
13	Quels palais de la reine a-t-il admirés ?	kell Pa-led-la rain ah-till add-me-ray ?
	(36 & 37.) ADVERBS.	
14	Il faut y aller.	ill foe-tea ah-lay.
15	Tout est mystère ici-bas.	too-Tay miss-tare E-see-baa.
16	Il partit aussitôt.	ill par-tea-toe-see-toe.
17	Il saute très-haut.	ill sot tray-oh.
18	Parlez tout haut.	par-lay too oh.
19	Parlez tout bas.	par-lay too baa.
20	Il est pis qu'hier.	ill-eh pea key-air.
21	La bière est ici.	la bee-air eh-tea-see.
22	Qui est là ?	key eh la ?
23	Il y a beaucoup d'eau.	ill-E-ah beau-coo doe.
24	Il a fait beaucoup d'essais.	ill-ah fay beau-coo day-say.
	(37 & 38.) PREPOSITIONS.	
25	Votre père est-il à Paris ?	vote-pare eh-till ah par-E ?

TRANSLATION.

1 Has he torn this dress ?
2 Yes, Madam, he has.
3 Has he shut the door ?
4 Yes, he has.
5 Has he finished this chaise ?
6 He has.
7 She has bought parasols.
8 What parasols has she bought ?
9 He has brought these papers.
10 What papers has he brought ?
11 Who has bought this saddle ?
12 Your sister did.
13 What palaces of the queen has *he admired* ?
14 You must go there.
15 All is mystery here below.
16 He went away immediately.
17 He leaps very high.
18 Speak up.
19 Speak in a low voice.
20 He is worse than yesterday.
21 The beer is here.
22 Who is there ?
23 There is much water.
24 He has made many trials.

25 Is your father at Paris ?

	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
1	A-t-il été à Paris ?	ah-till eh-Tay ah par-E ?
2	Cette couleur sied à votre sœur.	set cool-err see-eh-tah vote-Sir.
3	Est-il chez lui ?	eh-till shell-we ?
4	Sortez après votre dîner.	sore-Tay ah-pray vote-Dee-nay.
5	Ces châles étaient pour nos sœurs.	say shall eh-Tay poor no Sir.
6	Il alla au-delà de la ville.	ill-ah-la odd-lad la veal.
7	Il est à côté d'elle.	ill-eh-tah cote-eh dell.
8	Pour qui est-ce ?	poor key ace ?
9	Restez près d'elle.	rest-eh pray dell.
10	Il a des bas de fil.	ill-ah day bad-feel.

(39 & 40.) CONJUNCTIONS.

11	Si elle sort, qu'il sorte aussi.	see ell sore, kill sort-toe-see.
12	Il n'est ni beau ni laid.	ill nay knee beau knee lay.
13	Il fait beau, car ils sortent.	ill fay beau, car ill sort.
14	Votre sœur et votre cousine étaient ici hier.	vote-Sir eh vote-coos-in eh-Tay-tea-see E-air.
15	Donnez les carpes ou les soles.	don-eh lay carp *w*ho lay sole.

IDIOMS.

16	Il a peur.	ill-ah purr.
17	Il fait chaud l'été.	ill fay show lay-Tay.
18	Ma mère a chaud.	Ma mare-ah show.
19	Votre cousine a tort.	vote coos-in ah tore.

TRANSLATION.

1 Has he been to Paris?
2 This colour becomes your sister.
3 Is he at home?
4 Go out after your dinner.
5 These shawls were for our sisters.
6 He went beyond the town.
7 He is by her side.
8 For whom is this?
9 Remain near her.
10 He has some thread stockings.

11 If she goes out, let him go also.
12 He is neither handsome nor ugly.
13 It is fine, for they are going out.
14 Your sister and your cousin were here yesterday.
15 Give the carps or the soles.

16 He is afraid.
17 It is hot in summer.
18 My mother is hot.
19 Your cousin is wrong.

A SYNOPTICAL TABLE

OF THE

GENERAL RULES OF THE FRENCH PRONUNCIATION,

IN WHICH THE STUDENT MAY, AT A GLANCE, SEE ITS CHIEF PECULIARITIES, AND REFER TO THEM WHEN REQUIRED.

The pupil is to be practised on the nouns and adjectives contained in this table with the verbs *avoir* and *être*.

VOWELS.

1. *A* is generally pronounced as *a* in *bar*.
   La table, la salade, la cage, la date, papa, la rage, avare, rare.
2. *É* is generally pronounced as *ay* in *day*.
   Le café, le métal, la frégate, l'opéra, agréable, légal, la vallée.
3. *È*, *ê* are generally pronounced as *ey* in *they*.
   La brèche, la scène, la sphère; la fête, la crême, la bête, la bêche.
4. *E*, unaccented, when pronounced, has the sound of *e* in *over*.
   L'arsenal, l'arsenic, dehors, *out*; s'abstenir, *to abstain*.
5. *E*, unaccented, is sometimes not heard at all, as in *bracelet*.
   Médecine, matelot. Pronounce—maid-seen, mat-low.
6. *E*, unaccented, is mute at the end of words.
   La rose, la cause, la balle, la flamme, de la flanelle, une figue.
7. *E*, unaccented, is pronounced as *ay*, when followed by a consonant.
   Les, *the, them*; les clefs, *the keys*; passez, *pass*; le nez, *the nose*.
8. *I* is generally pronounced as the English letter *e*.
   La visite, le dîner, le vice, la cité, timide, rigide, stérile, il dîne.
9. *O* is generally pronounced as the English letter *o*.
   La prose, le profit, le piano, anecdote, il approche, la robe.
10. *U* is nearly pronounced as *a* in the popular pronunciation of Christmas, where *a* has the sound of a dull *u*. The sound of this letter can be learnt well only by hearing.
    La vertu, la rhubarbe, une statue, une dispute, une tulipe.
11. *Y* is pronounced as the English letter *e*.
    Une analyse, un système, un abyme, *an abyss*; une syllable.

NASAL SOUNDS.

12. *Am*, *an*, *aen*, *ean*, *em*, *en*, are pronounced as *an* in *want*.
    Une lampe, un ruban, la distance, Jean; un temple, la clémence.
13. *Aim*, *ain*, *eim*, *ein*, *im*, *in*, *ym*, *yn*, are pronounced as *in* in *kind*.
    Un peintre, un prince, impossible, principal, simple, le pain *bread*.
14. *Om*, *on*, *eom*, are sounded as *on* in *I wont*.
    Un compliment, une tombe, un concert, un sermon, une nation.
15. *Um*, *un*, *eun*, are pronounced as *un* in *hunt*.
    Un parfum, humble, brun, Lundi, *Monday*; commun.
16. *Oin* is sounded as *oo* in *too*, and *in* in *kind*.
    Les soins, *the cares*; moins, *less*; loin, *far*; pointe, témoin, *witness*.
17. *En*, preceded by a vowel, is generally pronounced as *in* in *kind*.
    Un historien, un Italien, un magicien, un musicien, un Parisien.
18. *Ent*, at the end of third persons plural of a verb, is silent.
    Ils dînent, *ils* soupèrent, ils répèteraient, pronounce ill dean.

DOUBLE VOWELS.

19. *Ai*, *ei*, *ay*, *ey*, are pronounced as *ay* in day.
    La paire, la chaise, *the chair*; une veine, contraire, adversaire.

20. *Au* is pronounced as *o* in *no*.
Augure, automne, au, aux, *to the*, la cause ; au vaisseau, *to the vessel*.
21. *Eu*, *œu*, are pronounced as *e* in *over*.
Odieux, contagieux, du bœuf, *some beef*; studieux, bleu, pieux.
22. *Eu* is, however, pronounced nearly as *a* in *Christmas* in the perfect definite, the imperfect of the subj., and part. past of *avoir*, to have.
J'eus, J'ai eu, Que j'eusse, Qu'il eût, eu, *had*.
23. *Oi*, *eoi*, are pronounced nearly as *oah* in *Noah*, or *ue* in *sue* and *awe*.
La Gloire, une histoire, un auditoire, un promontoire.
24. *Ou*, *où*, *oû*, are pronounced as *oo* in *too*.
La croûte, où, *where*; vous, *you*; la soupe, la source, un secours.
25. *Ui* is pronounced as *we*.
La ruine, le fruit, lui, *him*; une huître, *an oyster*; la nuit, *the night*.

CONSONANTS.

26. Consonants in French have generally, in the beginning of a syllable, the same power as in English.
Une calamité, une dette, la beauté, une catégorie, favorable.
27. Consonants at the end of words are generally silent.
Le pistolet, vertueux, furieux, le chocolat, préférer, un combat.
28. Consonants at the end of words are sounded on the next word, when that word begins with a vowel, or *h* mute, and is necessary to complete the sense of the first.
C'est-absurde, cet-orateur, ces-illustres généraux, des-excuses.
29. *C*, *F*, *R*, are generally sounded at the end of a word.
Un sac, un roc, l'air, actif, un chef, un bloc, excessif.
30. *C* before *a*, *o*, *u*, is pronounced as in English.
Un câble, une cour, une colonie, un collége, une comédie.
31. *C* before *i*, *e*, is pronounced as *s*.
Un cercle, un édifice, un lacet, une cérémonie, un cimetière.
32. *LL*, preceded by *i*, are generally liquid ; that is, not heard.
La famille, la paille, *the straw*; pronounce nearly as *fa-me-*E, *pie*.
33. *Ç* (with a cedilla) is also pronounced as *s*.
Il a reçu, *he has received*; il menaçait, *he was menacing*.
34. *J* is nearly pronounced as *s* in *pleasure*.
La justice, sa Majesté, injuste, abject, joyeux, la jalousie.
35 *G* has the same sound as *j* when followed by *e*, *é*, *i*, *y*; it is pronounced as in English when followed by *a*, *o*, *u*.
Une orange, nous protégions, un danger, un usage, un dialogue.
36. *H* is never heard in French words.
Ces hachis, les héros : pronounce *say ash-*E ; *lay eh-roe*.
37. *Th* is pronounced as *T*.
Le thé, un athée, une théorie : pronounce, *Tay*, *ah-Tay*, *Tay-oh-re*.
38. *Ph* is pronounced as *F*.
La philosophie, le phosphore, la philanthropie, une pharmacie.
39. *Ch* is pronounced as *Sh*.
La chimie, la chicorée, le châtiment, un architecte, une chimère.
40. *Q always followed by u*, as in English, is sounded as K.
Une quantité, la musique, la qualité, la critique, qualifier, politique.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE

ON THE

GENERAL RULES OF THE FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

Ce parfum est agréable.	This perfume is agreeable.
Voici la table de ma nièce.	Here is my niece's table.
Il préfère le cidre à la bière.	He prefers cider to beer.
Ils acceptent le thé.	They accept tea.
L'air est frais.	The air is fresh.
Ils ont puni Jules.	They have punished Jules.
Qui étudie la nature ?	Who studies nature?
C'est très-commun.	It is very common.
Il admire cette histoire.	He admires this history.
Charles a six razoirs.	Charles has six razors.
La paix est nécessaire.	Peace is necessary.
Il aime la soupe.	He likes soup.
Ces melons sont délicieux.	These melons are delicious.
Vous avez puni ma nièce.	You have punished my niece.
Qui a un morceau de sucre?	Who has a piece of sugar?
Il a beaucoup d'ennemis.	He has many enemies.
Donnez-moi du pain.	Give me some bread.
Il préfère le chocolat.	He prefers chocolate.
Jules a du café.	Jules has some coffee.
Ma sœur est aimable.	My sister is amiable.
Où sont vos enfants ?	Where are your children ?
Mon neveu a six pêches.	My nephew has six peaches.
Hélène a la carte de Clara.	Helen has Clara's map.
Ce calcul est exact.	This calculation is exact.
Ils admirent la sculpture.	They admire sculpture.
L'abricot est un fruit agréable.	The apricot is an agreeable fruit.
Sa ruine est certaine.	His ruin is certain.
Cette nation est puissante.	This nation is powerful.
Il a dénoncé ses complices.	He has denounced his accomplices.
Aimez-vous les pigeons ?	Do you like pigeons ?
La nuit est obscure.	The night is obscure.
Nous avons été au concert ensemble.	We have been to the concert together.
Ce prince n'est pas clément.	This prince is not clement.
Ma sœur a une robe bleue.	My sister has a blue dress.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION.

THE following pieces are selected from the SECOND PART of our work; consisting of anecdotes, historical facts, bons-mots, &c.

In this part a literal translation of the first five pieces is given, so that the peculiar construction of the French language may be more readily perceived. This is followed by one of a freer character; and in the remaining lessons, only the English of such sentences or words which are difficult.

L'éloge en partie double.

Un Anglais étant venu voir M. de Voltaire à Ferney, celui-ci lui demanda d'où il venait: le voyageur lui dit qu'il avait passé quelque temps avec M. de Haller. Aussitôt le patriarche s'écrie: "C'est un grand homme que M. de Haller, grand poëte, grand naturaliste, grand philosophe, homme presque universel!" "Ce que vous dites là, lui répondit le voyageur, est d'autant plus beau, que M. de Haller ne vous rend pas la même justice." "Hélas!" répondit M. de Voltaire, "nous nous trompons peut-être tous les deux."

The praise in part double (two parts).

An Englishman being come to-see M. de Voltaire at Ferney, this-here him asked, from where he was-coming: the traveller him said that he had passed some time with M. de Haller. Immediately the patriarch himself cries: "It is a great man that M. de Haller, great poet, great naturalist, great philosopher, man nearly universal!" "That which you say there," him replied the traveller, "is of so-much more fine, that M. de Haller not you renders the same justice." "Alas!" replied M. de Voltaire, "we ourselves deceived perhaps all the two (both)."

Générosité peu coûteuse.

Une dame très-riche, mais assez avare, avait l'habitude de *faire à ses* amies beaucoup de présents—en paroles. A

l'une d'elles elle avait souvent dit: "Ma chère amie, je vous donnerai la semaine prochaine un joli collier de perles." À une autre: "Vous recevrez bientôt de moi un châle de cachemire." A une troisième: "J'aurai sous peu le plaisir de vous offrir une jolie bague de diamant." Se trouvant un jour entourée de quelques-unes de ces mêmes amies, à qui elle avait tant de fois fait des promesses de ce genre, elle commençait de nouveau à faire étalage de cette générosité peu coûteuse. Une d'elles, se tournant vers sa voisine, lui dit: "Si cette chère Madame Delville ouvrait sa bourse aussi facilement et aussi souvent qu'elle ouvre la bouche pour nous promettre de belles choses, elle serait certainement la femme la plus généreuse du monde."

Cheap generosity.

A very rich lady, but rather miserly, was in the habit of making many presents to her friends—in words. To one of them she had often said: "My dear friend, I will give you next week a pretty pearl necklace." To another: "You will soon receive from me a cashmere shawl." To a third: "I shall have, in a very short time, the pleasure of offering you a pretty diamond ring." Finding herself, one day, surrounded by some of these same friends, to whom she had made promises of this kind so often, she was beginning again to make a show of this cheap generosity. One of them, turning towards her neighbour, said to her: "If that dear Madam Delville opened her purse as easily and as often as she opens her mouth to promise us fine things, she would certainly be the most generous woman in the world."

Épisode du Siége de Jaffa.

Le 22[e] d'infanterie légère était en colonne derrière un pli du terrain qui servait de place d'armes. Il attendait[1] le signal pour monter à la brèche. Le général en chef était debout[2] près de la batterie, indiquant du doigt[3] au colonel Lejeune, de ce régiment, la manœuvre qu'il devait faire,[4] lorsqu'une balle de fusil jeta[5] son chapeau à terre, passa à trois pouces[6] de sa tête, et renversa raide mort le colonel, qui avait cinq pieds dix pouces. "Voilà la seconde fois depuis que je fais la guerre," dit le soir, Napoléon Bonaparte, "que je dois la vie à ma taille de cinq pieds deux pouces."

(1) was waiting for. (2) standing. (3) with the finger. (4) he was *to make.* (5) threw. (6) inches.

Louis XI. et l'Astrologue.

Un astrologue prédit la mort[1] d'une dame que Louis XI. aimait beaucoup: elle mourut[2] au temps marqué Le roi crut[3] que la prédiction avait été la cause de la mort de cette dame. Il fit venir[4] l'astrologue avec l'intention de le faire jeter par la fenêtre pour le punir. Celui-ci prévit[5] ce qui l'attendait, et lorsque le roi lui demanda avec ironie et en faisant[6] allusion à sa science, s'il savait[7] quel sort lui était réservé, il répondit: "Oui, Sire, car les astres m'ont appris[8] depuis longtemps que je mourrais[9] trois jours avant votre Majesté." Ce prince crédule et superstitieux le crut, et au lieu de[10] faire périr l'astrologue ainsi qu'il en avait d'abord eu l'intention, il le renvoya[11] comblé de présents, et après l'avoir engagé à bien soigner sa santé.

(1) death. (2) died. (3) believed. (4) *fit venir*, sent for. (5) foresaw. (6) making. (7) knew. (8) taught. (9) would die. (10) *au lieu de*, instead of. (11) sent him back.

La Comte Louis de Canosse.

Le comte Louis de Canosse, évêque Italien, avait à Rome une belle argenterie.[1] On y voyait[2] plusieurs pièces d'un ouvrage exquis; il y avait entr'autres un gobelet dont l'anse[3] était faite en forme de tigre, et dont le travail était admirable. Un gentilhomme connu[4] du prélat envoya un jour le prier de lui prêter,[5] pour peu de temps, une pièce si rare, sous prétexte d'en vouloir faire faire une pareille: mais comme il la garda plus de trois mois, le prélat la fit redemander.[6] Peu de temps après, le même gentilhomme envoya encore pour emprunter[7] une salière qui avait la forme d'une écrevisse.[8] Le comte Louis répondit avec un sourire[9] railleur, au page que le gentilhomme avait envoyé: "Dites à votre maître que si le tigre, de tous les animaux le plus agile, a été trois mois à revenir, je crains[10] que l'écrevisse, qui est plus lente,[11] n'ait besoin d'autant d'années: qu'il m'en dispense donc, s'il lui plaît."

(1) silver plate. (2) did see. (3) the handle. (4) known. (5) to lend him. (6) ask back again. (7) to borrow. (8) crab. (9) smile. (10) I fear. (11) slow.

Sully et les courtisans de Louis XIII.

Un jour Louis XIII. fit appeler[1] au palais le duc de Sully, *ancien ministre* d'Henri IV., pour le consulter sur une

affaire importante. L'air grave du vieux guerrier, sa démarche[2] simple et sans prétention, ses habits passés de mode et plus qu'ordinaires, attirèrent[3] l'attention des jeunes et élégants courtisans qui entouraient[4] le monarque : ils se mirent[5] à rire et à faire des plaisanteries sur cette mise[6] d'un autre siècle, sur cette simplicité surannée.[7] Le grand homme d'état les entendit,[8] et après avoir jeté sur eux un regard digne et sévère : " Sire," dit-il au roi, " lorsque le père de votre Majesté me faisait[9] l'honneur de me consulter, il ordonnait aux bouffons de sa cour de se retirer[10] dans l'antichambre."

(1) *fit appeler*, called. (2) gait. (3) attracted. (4) surrounded. (5) they began. (6) dressing. (7) antiquated. (8) heard them. (9) made. (10) to withdraw.

Le prix de la fumée.

Un gascon, qui un certain jour avait un excellent appétit et très-peu d'argent, se vit forcé de se contenter d'un morceau de pain sec pour son dîner. Il mangeait donc bravement en se promenant, lorsque tout-à-coup il se trouva à la porte d'un bon restaurateur. Une odeur délicieuse s'échappait par la fenêtre de la cuisine ; notre gascon s'arrête, hume la bonne odeur, mange ensuite une bouchée de son pain, hume encore, et continue son dîner de cette manière ingénieuse et économique.

Pendant ce temps le traiteur l'observait, et lorsque la dernière bouchée fut avalée, il vint, en goguenardant, demander le prix de la fumée de ses plats. " Le prix de la fumée ? bien avec plaisir," lui répondit notre homme, et tirant de sa bourse deux ou trois sous il se mit à les faire danser dans sa main. " Allons," dit le fameux cuisinier, " dépêchons-nous." " Hé bien," répliqua le Gascon, " payez-vous du son de mon argent."

END OF FRENCH PRONUNCIATION CONVEYED BY ENGLISH SOUNDS.

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FRENCH PRONUNCIATION SIMPLIFIED

AND

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SIMILARITIES.

THE object of this work is to present a series of gradual lessons made as easy as possible for beginners, and particularly for children.

To attain this end, the work offers the following features and improvements :—

1. A vocabulary, and sentences composed of words of one syllable, exemplifying systematically the various sounds of the vowels, the diphthongs, the nasal sounds, and the union of words, with reference to the rules on pronunciation to be found farther on.

2. A few anecdotes, first in French, afterwards with an interlineary and literal translation.

3. A vocabulary, and short sentences in daily use.

4. Rules on pronunciation, with exercises on these rules.

5. The sentences of the exercises exemplify at the same time a verb, and one of the grammatical rules given in the corresponding lessons of the First Part of the "FRENCH LANGUAGE SIMPLIFIED."

6. In every alternate lesson there is also a rule relating to the words that are alike, showing fully the affinities of the French and English languages.

7. The sentences and exercises which exemplify the rules on pronunciation, grammar, and verbs, are complete phrases, chiefly composed of words similar in both languages, and in common use; they are therefore very easy, supplying the student, in a short time, with an extensive vocabulary.

RULES ON FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

It has been said that pronunciation can only be *properly* conveyed by oral teaching, and such is the case, more especially, as regards the various sounds of the vowels. These rules cannot, therefore, supersede altogether the lessons of the master; but they may be very useful, and can aid the efforts of the teacher, particularly when the student is not with him; and for those who study alone, they are invaluable; besides, by the assistance of these rules given systematically, all the difficulties and irregularities of the French pronunciation are gone through, when, by reading books, even with a master, a great number may be read without ever accomplishing this.

For the pronunciation of the consonants, the directions given will be often as valuable as oral teaching: for instance, when the student reads that the consonant *p* is never to be heard in the word *sept* (see p. 148); that the *t* is to be sounded when that word is at the end of a sentence, or is followed by a word beginning with a vowel, or *h* mute (see 158); that the *t* is silent when *sept* comes before another word beginning with a consonant, or *h* aspirated; that the *t* is heard in *sept* before the names of the months of the year, even those beginning with a consonant, the pupil will know the peculiarities of the pronunciation of the *p* and *t* in *sept* as well as if the master had pronounced the word to him, assuming that he knows the pronunciation of the *e* followed by a consonant sounded, and not sounded (see page 158).

These rules on pronunciation will therefore serve to guide the learner in preparing his lesson. Are L and S in FILS, *son*, to be pronounced or not? The difficulty is solved by referring to 6, page 142, on the pronunciation of the letter L; and 2, page 154, on the pronunciation of the S.

Though, for the sake of brevity, mention is not made of authorities for the rules of pronunciation, the student may feel assured that no care has been spared to give the most acknowledged pronunciation of such words as may offer some doubt; suffice it to add, that "*Le Dictionnaire National*," by Bescherelle aîné, and "*Le Traité de Prononciation*," by Morin (particularly for the sound of the vowels) have been chiefly consulted.

SIMILARITIES OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

Great similarity exists between the English and French languages. More than six thousand words are alike, or nearly so, in both: a fact that has hitherto practically been overlooked by French teachers.

Nearly all the words denoting moral qualities are alike: such as *la patience*, *la résignation*, *la sobriété*, *la charité*, *la tempérance*, *la justice*, etc.

As the similarity exists to the same extent in every other class of words, it is obvious that with the help of a few others, such as the articles, pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions (as *le*, *mon*, *ce*, *je*, *vous*, *qui*, *mais*, *pour*, *&c.*), it is soon possible to compose simple sentences. The only thing required is, that the student become well acquainted with the pronunciation of these words, in order to understand them when they are spoken, and to be understood when he utters them himself.

If the learner, in reading a French book, meets with such words as *instrument*, *rat*, *table*, *gloire*, *aimable*, he will at once perceive their similarity, and conclude that these words have the same meaning as in English. But we do not teach the language merely for translating French into English, an acquirement comparatively easy, but also for translating English into French, and more particularly to make the pupil understand the language when spoken to him, and to enable him to speak and write it.

Now, the pupil could not think of using these words unless he had already met with them, nor understand them when spoken, unless he had properly learnt their pronunciation. For instance, if the French words "*un instrument*" are properly pronounced, a beginner who has not yet heard them will not be able to understand their meaning, though the English word *instrument* is spelt exactly the same. The like observation applies to many words quite similar in spelling, showing, therefore, that the ear must be practised in order to understand even words alike in both languages, when they are spoken.

In the first edition, as in many other grammars, a table of these terminations is given, with a few words, illustrating the similarities of the two languages; but it is obvious that

such principles merely set forward are not of great utility, as it is not to be expected that, by simply looking at a table of rules and words, the student will become acquainted with them. Even, words that are similar in both languages become a real acquisition for the ear, and can be used freely in speaking or writing, ONLY by PRACTICE; therefore, in each lesson, the system has been adopted of speaking of, and illustrating, one or two terminations. The same system is followed in the "French Language Simplified," where those words, that are nearly or quite alike, are brought together, with examples of the pronunciation, the verbs, and the grammar.

When the attention of the student is directed to the great number of words that are similar in both languages, care must be taken as to their use. Though there are many of these words, it does not follow that all have precisely the same meaning in both languages. The English word *trouble*, for example, cannot be translated by its French homonym *trouble*, which means *confusion*. *To attend* is never to be translated by the French *attendre*, which it so much resembles, as the French signifies *to wait for*, *to expect*. The same may be said of the following French words, which have an English homonym, but can be used only in the sense given here:—

Un billet,	*a note.*	Un curé,	*a vicar.*
Une note,	*a bill.*	Un vicaire,	*a curate.*
Un bonnet,	*a lady's cap.*	Un pupille,	*a ward.*
Un chapeau,	*a bonnet; a hat.*	Un élève,	*a pupil.*
Un physicien,	*a natural philosopher.*	Sensible,	*sensitive.*
Un médecin,	*a physician.*	Sensé,	*sensible.*
Un tuteur,	*a guardian.*	Un courtier,	*a broker.*
Un précepteur,	*a tutor.*	Un courtisan,	*a courtier.*

The English word *to attend* is generally very difficult to render; attention must be paid to the accompanying word. The principal translations, however, are *suivre*, *se trouver*, *aller à*, *accompagner*, *être au service de*, *se rendre*, *remplir*, *s'acquitter de*, *soigner*, *assister à*, *veiller sur*, *s'intéresser à*, *prendre des leçons* (*d' un professeur*), *suivre* (*un cours*).

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION, VERBS, GRAMMATICAL RULES, AND FRENCH AND ENGLISH SIMILARITIES.

Though no grammatical rules are here written at length, care has been taken not to lose sight of them altogether; so, at the head of each lesson there are words or a sentence given as examples of the rules explained in the corresponding lessons of "The French Language Simplified," or "New French Grammar;" in the course of the lesson, the rule and also the verb, found in the corresponding one of that work, are exemplified; these lessons of the "French Pronunciation and Similarities," being initiatory to those which are more theoretical, though as practical, in "The French Language Simplified."

The work has been written for private pupils, and also for large classes. The learner may therefore join a class at any time; for, by studying well the appointed lessons in the "*French Pronunciation and Similarities*," he will understand them as easily as those who may have a greater stock of words at command. When, however, there is a great difference between the pupils, it would be better and more satisfactory, that the more advanced should learn a lesson of the First Part of the "FRENCH LANGUAGE SIMPLIFIED," and the others, the corresponding lesson of the "FRENCH PRONUNCIATION AND SIMILARITIES." But most students, even beginners, should learn, at the same time, the two corresponding lessons of both works, one completing the other.

The rules on pronunciation should be read carefully by the student, and the sentences that exemplify those rules are to be read often with the master, and even committed to memory, if thought proper by the professor.

ON THE NAME AND PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTERS.

The alphabetical names, given to the consonants in English or French, do not in the least affect their sound, in either language. The letters B, C, D, and so on, have the same sound in Bah, Cah, Dah, in both languages. It is therefore of no importance to an English student to know their names in French. He should, however, learn thoroughly the names of the vowels, and particularly their various sounds,—short, long, acute, or grave,—and remember that the consonants have generally the same power in both languages.

The vowel *o* is pronounced the same, or nearly so, the difference being that the French *o* has a more prolonged sound. If this vowel is put before or after *b*, to form an English or a French syllable, it will be seen that the *o* and the *b* are pronounced *ob* and *bo* in French as in English, as—*ob*server, to observe; *o*rnement, ornament; rés*o*lu, resolute; écho, echo, indig*o*, indigo; brav*o*, &c. Though the consonant before or after which the *o* comes, is, like the other consonants, named differently to the English, in repeating the French alphabet, or when it stands alone, that consonant has precisely the same pronunciation as the English letter, when forming a syllable. Thus, the consonant *b* is called *bee* in English, and *bay* in French; but the syllable *ob* is neither pronounced *o-bee* in English, nor *o-bay* in French; it is simply *ob* in both languages. Nor is *bo* pronounced *bee-o* in English, nor *bay-o* in French, but *bo;* therefore it is useless for the pupil to spend time in repeating the consonants, according to their name and pronunciation in the French alphabet.

THE ALPHABET.

1. The French alphabet is composed of twenty-six letters, which are named and pronounced as below.

2. The first column of the following table contains the letters of the alphabet. The second gives their sounds on the *old system*. The third, their pronunciation according to the *new*. To pronounce the consonants on this system, add to their power the letter *u*, as pronounced in *but* or *fur*.

Letters.	Old System.	New System.
A	*ah.*	*ah.*
B	*bay.*	*bu**
C	*say.*	*su* or *ku.*
D	*day.*	*du.*
E	*ay.*	*e* as *u* in *but.* *é* as *ay* in *day.* *è* as *ey* in *they.*
F	*eff.*	*fu.*
G	*jey.*	*ju* or *gu.*
H	*ash.*	*hu.*
I	*e.*	*e*, as *ee* in *bee.*
J	*jee.*	*ju.*
K	*kah.*	*kah.*
L	*ell.*	*lu.*
M	*emm.*	*mu.*
N	*enn.*	*nu.*

Letters.	Old System.	New System.
O	*o.*	*o.*
P	*pay.*	*pu.*
Q	must be learnt from a master.	*ku.*
R	*air.*	*ru.*
S	*ess.*	*su.*
T	*tay.*	*tu.*
U	must be learnt from a master.	
V	*vay.*	*vu.*
W	*dooblevay.*	*vu.*
X	*eexs.*	*ksu.*
Y	*e* grake (Greek)	as *ee* in *bee.*
Z	*zade.*	*zu.*

OF SOME ORTHOGRAPHICAL SIGNS.

ACCENTS.

3. Accents are placed over vowels to denote peculiar sounds; they have nothing to do with the stress.

* Add to the power of the consonant the letter *u*, as sounded in the English words *fur* or *but*.

4. There are three accents:—

The *acute accent* (´), going from right to left, is placed over the letter *e* only, and gives it an acute sound, as in café, *coffee.*

5. The *grave accent* (`), going from left to right, placed over the *e*, makes the sound of this letter open and deep, as in *succès*, success; *père*, father.

6. The *grave accent* is also placed over

à, *to, at*	to distinguish these words from	a, *has.*
là, *there*		la, *the, her.*
où, *where*		ou, *or.*
dès, from		des, *of, from the, some.*

7. The *circumflex accent* (^) is placed over a vowel to show that the vowel is long; it indicates generally that there has been a letter suppressed, as in *âge*, age; *tête*, head; which formerly were spelt *aage, teste.* It is also used in words derived from the Greek or Latin; as *âme*, soul, which comes from *anima*, ανεμος; *âne*, ass, from *asinus.*

The Apostrophe.

8. The *apostrophe* (') indicates the elision of a final vowel. A and E are suppressed before words beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, and an apostrophe used in the following monosyllables, also in the compounds of *que:* le, la, je, me, te, se, de, ce, ne, que.

9. The *i* in *si*, if, undergoes elision only before *il*, he; *ils*, they. S'il marche, *if he walks.* S'ils marchent, *if they walk.*

Cedilla.

10. The *cedilla* (ç) is placed under the *c* when followed by *a, o, u*, to give it the soft sound of *s. Français*, French; *leçon*, lesson; *il reçut*, he received.

Hyphen.

11. The hyphen (*trait-d'union*), (-) is used to connect two or more words, as—*Dînent-ils?* Do they dine? *Parle-t-il*, does he speak? *Quatre-vingt-dix*, ninety.

Diæresis.

12. The diæresis (*le tréma*), (¨) is placed over a vowel to indicate that it should be pronounced separately from the preceding or *following vowel*, as *Noël*, Christmas; *naïf*, candid.

LITTLE WORDS FOR BEGINNERS.

The following few pages are composed of short words, mostly of one syllable, representing the various shades of sound in the vowels, diphthongs, and nasal syllables, as explained in the theoretical and practical lessons on pronunciation.

These lessons are to be read frequently with the master, until the student is quite proficient in them.

In reading these words, the learner will bear in mind, that the consonants, at the beginning of a syllable, have always, with one or two exceptions, the same power as in English. Besides, the consonants, that are not to be pronounced, are printed in Italics.

The letter A—see pp. 98, 100.

A.	Has.
À.	To.
La.	The.
Là.	There.
Spa.	Spa.
Va.	Goes.
Sac.	Bag, sack.
Lac.	Lake.
Cap.	Cape.
Mal.	Evil, badly.
Bal.	Ball.
Ra*t*.	Rat.
Cha*t*.	Cat.
Table.	Table.
Fable.	Fable.
Sable.	Sand.
La barre.	The bar.
La classe.	The class.
La datte.	The date.
Flatte.	Flatters.
Sabre.	Sabre.
Arbre.	Tree.
Cadre.	Frame.
La*s*.	Tired.
Ba*s*.	Stocking, low.
As.	Ace.
Ar*t*.	Art.
Par*t*.	Goes away.
Parc,	Park.
Tar*d*.	Late.
Car.	For.
Carpe.	Carp.
Carte.	Card.
Harpe.	Harp.
Blâme.	Blames.
Châle.	Shawl.
Pâle.	Pale.
Âge.	Age.

The letter E—see pp. 102, 104.

Pré.	Meadow.
Dé.	Thimble.
Clé.	Key.
Grec.	Greek.
Fer.	Iron.
Cet.	This.
Sept.	Seven.
Vert.	Green.
Perd.	Loses.
Sel.	Salt.
Ère.	Era.
Père.	Father.
Mère.	Mother.
Grèce.	Greece.
Flèche.	Arrow.
Dette.	Debt.
Verre.	Glass.
Selle.	Saddle.
Pelle.	Shovel.
Cette.	This.
Elle.	She.
Et.	And.
Est.	Is.
Les.	The.
Mes.	My.
Des.	Some, of the.
Ces.	These.
Près.	Near.
Très.	Very.
Fête.	Fête.
Crêpe.	Crape.
Bête.	Beast, stupid.
Prêche.	Preaches.
Chêne.	Oak.
Prête.	Ready.
Pêche.	Peach.
Je.	I.
Le.	The.
De.	Of.
Me.	Me.
Se.	Himself, itself, &c.
Ne...pas.	Not.
Ce.	This.

Elle a le dé et la clé.	She has the thimble and the key.
Ce fer est très-cher.	This iron is very dear.
Elle perd ses pêches.	She loses her peaches.
Le chat est près de la table.	The cat is near the table.
Le pré n'est pas vert.	The meadow is not green.
Le père a le sel.	The father has the salt.
La mère a la crème.	The mother has the cream.
Elle a le châle et le crêpe.	She has the shawl and the crape.
Le chat a le rat.	The cat has the rat.
La mère n'est pas prête.	The mother is not ready.
Quel âge a le frère?	What age is the brother?
Elle va à Spa.	She is going to Spa.
Elle a mal à la tête.	She has the headache.

The letter I—see p. 106.

Si.	If.
Riz.	Rice.
Li*t*.	Bed.
Dix.	Ten.
Vil.	Vile.
Il ri*t*.	He laughs.
Il fi*t*.	He made.
Ri*s*.	(*I*) laugh.
Il*s*. (*Mas*).	They.
Rime.	Rhyme.
Crime.	Crime.
Vice.	Vice.
Bile.	Bile.
Cîme.	Summit.
Île.	Isle.
Vou*s* vîte*s*.	You saw.
Nou*s* mîme*s*.	We did put.
Il*s* dîne*nt*.	They dine.
Nou*s* rîme*s*.	We laughed.

The letter O—see p. 108.

Roc.	Rock.
Dot.	Dowry.
Il sor*t*.	He goes out.
Or.	Gold.
Poste.	Post-office.
Porte.	Door.
Do*s*.	Back.
O*s*.	Bone.
So*t*.	Simpleton.
Sole.	Sole.
Rose.	Rose, pink.
Il ose.	He dares.
Il ôte.	He takes off.
Dôme.	Dome.
Cône.	Cone.
Le vôtre.	Yours.
Le nôtre.	Ours.

Il dîne à midi.	He dines at twelve o'clock.
Il e*st* fort gro*s*.	He is very stout.
Il a tor*t*.	He is wrong.
Où e*st* votre brosse ?	Where is your brush ?
Il vi*t* vo*s* rose*s*.	He saw your roses.
Qui a le mor*s* e*t* la bride ?	Who has the bit and the bridle?
Où la pie fit-elle son ni*d* ?	Where has the magpie made her nest ?
Elle li*t* trop vîte.	She reads too fast.
Votre hôte e*st* très-drôle.	Your host is very droll.
Il a eu si*x* pri*x*.	He has had six prizes.
Votre robe e*st*-elle rose ?	Is your dress pink ?
Votre fil*s* e*st* pi*s*.	Your son is worse.

The vowel U—see p. 110.

Bu.	Drunk.
Plu.	Rained.
Plu.	Pleased.
Su.	Known.
Cru.	Believed.
Vu.	Seen.
Lu.	Read.
Sur.	Upon.
Duc.	Duke.
Musc.	Musk.
Luth.	Lute.
Sûr.	Sure.
Rue.	Street.
Vue	View.
Grue.	Crane.
Flûte.	Flute.
Fûtes.	Were (*you*).
Bûmes.	Drank (*we*).
Que.	That, what.
Qui.	Who.
Gué.	Ford.
Gui.	Misletoe.

The vowel Y—see p. 112.

Yeux.	Eyes.
Yacht.	Yacht.
Jury.	Jury.
Lynx.	Lynx.
Thym.	Thyme.
Payez.	Pay.
Paysan.	Countryman.
Royal.	Royal.

Vowels followed by a consonant with e mute—see p. 112.

Cage.	Cage.
Page.	Page.
Scène.	Scene.
Père.	Father.
Pipe.	Pipe.
Vice.	Vice.
Ode.	Ode.
Rose.	Rose.
Plume.	Feather.
Mule.	Mule.
Lyre.	Lyre.

As-tu le musc?	Hast thou the musk?
J'ai vu le duc.	I have seen the duke.
Où est votre luth?	Where is your lute?
Il est près de la cage.	It is near the cage.
Il a plu ce soir.	It has rained this evening.
Le lynx a de bons yeux.	The lynx has good eyes.

Le paysan a une mule.	The countryman has a mule.
Qui lui a plu?	Who has pleased him?
J'ai lu six pages.	I have read six pages.
Le duc a une flûte.	The duke has a flute.
Où est le thym?	Where is the thyme?
Qui vous a vu?	Who has seen you?

The Dipthongs—see pp. 114 *and* 116.

Faux.	False.
Haut.	High.
Beau.	Fine.
Peau.	Skin.
Autre.	Other.
Haute.	High.
Baume.	Balm.
Ou.	Or.
Où.	Where.
Sou.	Halfpenny.
Doux.	Sweet.
Bout.	End.
Tour.	Tower.
Bouc.	He-goat.
Moue.	Grimace.
Roue.	Wheel.
Boue.	Mud.
Coude.	Elbow.
Rouge.	Red.
Bourse.	Purse.
Soupe.	Soup.

Loi.	Law.
Roi.	King.
Moi.	Me.
Blois.	Blois.
Je bois.	I drink.
Droit.	Right.
Poids.	Weight.
Croix.	Cross.
Pois.	Peas.
Joie.	Joy.
Oie.	Goose.
Il a fui.	He has fled.
Il a nui.	He has injured.
Il cuit.	He cooks.
Il fuit.	He flies.
Nuit.	Night.
Fruit.	Fruit.
Bruit.	Noise.
Oui.	Yes.
Ouï.	Heard.
Louis.	Louis.

Les jours sont courts.	The days are short.
Il le voit trois fois par mois.	He sees him three times a month.
Fait-il chaud ou froid?	Is it warm or cold?
Les oies sont dans la cour.	The geese are in the yard.
Y a-t-il de l'eau chaude?	Is there any warm water?
Cette bourse est pour vous.	This purse is for you.
Ce pauvre roi est sourd.	This poor king is deaf.
Il joue sous le saule.	He plays under the willow tree.
Elle a une douce voix.	She has a sweet voice.
Cette sauce est de mon goût.	This sauce is to my taste.
Où est le bois?	Where is the wood?
Elle a un beau cou.	She has a beautiful neck.

Nasal Sounds—see pp. 118 *and* 120.

Un banc.	A bench.
Une dent.	A tooth.
Un plan.	A plan.
Un camp.	A camp.
Le temps.	The weather.
Un champ.	A field.
Il ment.	He tells falsehoods.
Il rend.	He renders.
Il est lent.	He is slow.
Grand.	Tall.
Un nain.	A dwarf.
Le thym.	The thyme.
Le Rhin.	The Rhine.
Un daim.	A deer.
Il est vain.	He is vain.
Le train.	The train.
Le plomb.	The lead.
Prompt.	Prompt.
Rond.	Round.
Le front.	The forehead.
Le son.	The sound.

Un.	One, a.
Brun.	Brown.
À jeun.	Fasting.
Les Huns.	The Huns.
Ils dînent.	They dine.
Elles dansent.	They dance.
Ils soupent.	They sup.
Elles chantent.	They sing.
Rien (ne).	Nothing.
Le lien.	The tie.
Il tient.	He holds.
Il vient.	He comes.
Le mien.	Mine.
Le sien.	His.
Un point.	A point.
Le soin.	The care.
Le poing.	The fist.
Il joint.	He joins.
Moins.	Less.
Loin.	Far.

Jean a cent francs.	John has a hundred francs.
Il est dans le coin.	He is in the corner.
Le pain est sain.	The bread is wholesome.
Il est sans gants.	He is without gloves.
Son jonc est long.	His cane (reed) is long.
Il a vingt ans.	He is twenty.
Il vient à jeun.	He comes fasting.
Ce vin blanc est bon.	This white wine is good.
Donnez du foin à l'âne.	Give the donkey some hay.
Ce lin est fin.	This flax is fine.
Il a soin de son bien.	He takes care of his property.
Ils vont sur le pont.	They go on the bridge.
Il a faim.	He is hungry.

THE *t* OF *et, and,* IS NEVER SOUNDED ON THE NEXT WORD.

The last consonant of a word is generally to be sounded on the next word when beginning with a vowel or *h* mute. Many acquire the habit of always pronouncing the last consonant on the next word, among other instances, the *t* in the conjunction *et,* which is a gross and disagreeable mistake, see page 128. In order that the pupil may not acquire that habit, or should correct it, if it already exists, the following sentences should be read often with the master :—

Il vit un chat et un rat.	He saw a cat and a rat.
Il va à Blois et à Spa.	He goes to Blois and to Spa.
Elle a un châle et une robe.	She has a shawl and a dress.
Il est affable et indulgent.	He is affable and indulgent.
Qui a un mors et une bride ?	Who has a bit and a bridle ?
Il a un franc et un centime.	He has a franc and a centime.
Elle a une bourse et une bague.	She has a purse and a ring.
Jean a une clé et un dé.	John has a key and a thimble.
Il a une pêche et une poire.	He has a peach and a pear.
Il va au parc et au bois.	He goes to the park and to the wood.
Il est franc et actif.	He is frank and active.
Elle va en France et en Prusse.	She goes to France and Prussia.
Il parle à vous et à moi.	He speaks to you and to me.

On the last Consonant of a Noun,—see Union of Words, pp. 126, 128.

A mistake of frequent occurrence is that of carrying the last consonant of a noun subject on to the following verb; this must never be done, as the last consonant of a noun can only be sounded on its adjective, and that not always.

Jean a été à Rome.	John has been to Rome.
Cet enfant est très-bon.	This child is very good.
Mon cousin est à Paris.	My cousin is at Paris.
Cette nation est grande.	This nation is great.
Son habit est neuf.	His coat is new.
Ce plan est admirable.	This plan is admirable.
Cette forêt est longue.	That forest is long.
Le dîner est prêt.	The dinner is ready.

A VOCABULARY OF EASY AND USEFUL FRENCH WORDS AND SENTENCES.

Oui.	Yes.
Non.	No.
A.	To.
Où.	Where.
Là.	There.
Où est	Where is
Le pain?	The bread?
Le sel?	The salt?
Le bœuf?	The beef?
Le veau?	The veal?
Où est	Where is
Le dé?	The thimble?
La clé?	The key?
Le chat?	The cat?
Le coq?	The cock?
Où sont	Where are
Les plats?	The dishes?
Les lits?	The beds?
Les bas?	The stockings?
Les pois?	The peas?
A-t-il	Has he
Un verre?	A glass?
Un arc?	A bow?
Une balle?	A ball?
Un prix?	A prize?

Avez-vous	Have you
Une rose?	A rose?
Un lis?	A lily?
Une nappe?	A table-cloth?
Un arbre?	A tree?
Le nez.	The nose.
La joue.	The cheek.
Le bras.	The arm.
La main.	The hand.
Le doigt.	The finger.
Le pied.	The foot.
Le cou.	The neck.
La tête.	The head.
Les yeux.	The eyes.
Les dents.	The teeth.
Une cuiller.	A spoon.
Une tasse.	A cup.
Un couteau.	A knife.
Une assiette.	A plate.
Un plat.	A dish.
Parlez.	Speak.
Dansez.	Dance.
Courez.	Run.
Mangez.	Eat.
Buvez.	Drink.

Allez.	Go.
Venez.	Come.
Sortez.	Go out.
Donnez.	Give.
Montrez.	Show.

Parlez à	Speak to
Monsieur.	Sir, gentleman, Mr.
Madame.	Madam.
Mademoiselle.	Miss.
Cet homme.	This man.

Voici	Here is
Son père.	His father.
Sa mère.	His mother.
Son cousin.	His cousin.
Sa cousine.	His cousin.

J'aime	I love
Papa.	Papa.
Maman.	Mamma.
Ma sœur.	My sister.
Mon frère.	My brother.

Du papier.	Some paper.
Vert.	Green.
Blanc.	White.
Gris.	Gray.
Noir.	Black.

Sur.	On.
Dans.	In.
Avec.	With.
Près de.	Near to.
Sous.	Under.

Ou.	Or.
Qui.	Who.
Pour.	For.
Ici.	Here.
Dans.	In.

Avez-vous	Have you
Une table?	A table?
Une chaise?	A chair?
Un sofa?	A sofa?
Un jardin?	A garden?

J'ai	I have
Un chat.	A cat.
Un chien.	A dog.
Une poupée.	A doll.
Une cage.	A cage.

Fermez	Shut
La porte.	The door.
La fenêtre.	The window.
Le tiroir.	The drawer.
Le livre.	The book.

Ouvrez	Open
Cette boîte.	This box.
Cette malle.	This trunk.
L'armoire.	The closet.
Le buffet.	The sideboard.

Il a	He has
De la crème.	Some cream.
Du lait.	Some milk.
Du beurre.	Some butter.
Du fromage.	Some cheese.

Donnez-moi	Give me
Du thé.	Some tea.
Du vin.	Some wine.
Du café.	Some coffee.
Du pain.	Some bread.

Apportez	Bring
De la viande.	Some meat.
De la salade.	Some salad.
De l'eau.	Some water.
Des œufs.	Some eggs.

Voulez-vous	Will you have
Des noix ?	Some nuts ?
Des poires ?	Some pears ?
Du raisin ?	Some grapes ?
Des fraises ?	Some strawberries ?
Donnez-lui	Give him
Du sucre.	Some sugar.
Du gâteau.	Some cake.
De la tarte.	Some tart.
Des oranges.	Some oranges.
Prêtez-moi	Lend me
Ce châle.	This shawl.
Cette bague.	This ring.
Cette plume.	This pen.
Ces rubans.	These ribbons.
J'ai faim.	I am hungry.
Elle a soif.	She is thirsty.
Il a froid.	He is cold.
Elle a raison.	She is right.
Il a tort.	He is wrong.
Voulez-vous	Will you have
De la bière ?	Some beer ?
Du chocolat ?	Some chocolate ?
De la sauce ?	Some sauce ?
De l'eau ?	Some water ?
Avez-vous été	Have you been
En France ?	In France ?
A Paris ?	To Paris ?
En Italie ?	In Italy ?
Au jardin ?	To the garden ?
Parlez-vous	Do you speak
Français ?	French ?
Anglais ?	English ?
Italien ?	Italian ?
Allemand ?	German ?

Avez-vous	Have you
Le châle et le manteau ?	The shawl and the cloak ?
Une ombrelle et un parapluie ?	A parasol and an umbrella ?
Une belle maison ?	A beautiful house ?
Un beau cheval ?	A fine horse ?
Dansez-vous ?	Do you dance ?
Chantez-vous ?	Do you sing ?
Lisez-vous ?	Do you read ?
Jouez-vous ?	Do you play ?
Ecrivez-vous ?	Do you write ?
Aimez-vous	Do you like
Le printemps ?	The spring ?
L'été ?	The summer ?
L'automne ?	The autumn ?
L'hiver ?	The winter ?
Quelle heure est-il ?	What o'clock is it ?
Il est midi.	It is twelve o'clock (*noon*).
Il est tard.	It is late.
Il est minuit.	It is midnight.
Il est deux heures.	It is two o'clock.
Il fait chaud.	It is warm.
Il fait froid.	It is cold.
Il fait beau.	It is fine.
Il pleut.	It rains.
Il gèle.	It freezes.
Savez-vous	Do you know
Votre leçon ?	Your lesson ?
Le français ?	French ?
Mon nom ?	My name ?
Mon adresse ?	My address ?
Mettez	Put on
Vos souliers.	Your shoes.
Vos gants.	Your gloves.
Votre chapeau.	Your hat.
Votre habit.	Your coat.

Connaissez-vous	Do you know
Cette dame ?	This lady ?
Ce monsieur ?	This gentleman ?
Mon oncle ?	My uncle ?
Ma tante ?	My aunt ?
J'irai à Paris	I shall go to Paris
Lundi prochain.	Next Monday.
La semaine prochaine.	Next week.
Le mois prochain.	Next month.
L'année prochaine.	Next year.
J'ai été au concert	I went to the concert
Mardi dernier.	Last Tuesday.
Mercredi dernier.	Last Wednesday.
Jeudi dernier.	Last Thursday.
Vendredi dernier.	Last Friday.
J'ai été à l'église	I went to church
Hier.	Yesterday.
Avant-hier.	The day before yesterday.
Samedi dernier.	Last Saturday.
Dimanche dernier.	Last Sunday.
Voici	Here are
La règle et le crayon.	The ruler and the pencil.
L'encrier et la plume.	The inkstand and the pen.
Du papier et une enveloppe.	Some paper and an envelope.
Un canif et de l'encre.	A pen-knife and some ink.
Regardez	Look at
Ce petit garçon.	This little boy.
Cette petite fille.	This little girl.
Ces musiciens.	These musicians.
Ces jolies fleurs.	These pretty flowers.
Nous avons été	We have been
Au théâtre.	To the theatre.
Au concert.	To the concert.
A la campagne.	In the country.
Au bal.	To the ball.

Que cherchez-vous ?	What are you looking for ?
Que dites-vous ?	What do you say ?
Que faites-vous ?	What are you doing ?
Qu'avez-vous perdu ?	What have you lost ?
Qu'avez-vous trouvé ?	What have you found ?
Il déjeûne.	He breakfasts.
Elle dîne.	She dines.
Nous soupons.	We are having supper.
Buvez-vous ?	Do you drink ?
Mangent-ils ?	Do they eat ?
J'ai mal aux dents.	I have the toothache.
Il a mal à la tête.	He has the headache.
Elle a mal à la gorge.	She has a sore throat.
Jean a mal au doigt.	John has a bad finger.
Marie a mal aux yeux.	Mary has sore eyes.
J'ai acheté	I have bought
Un panier et des pommes.	A basket and some apples.
Un verre et une bouteille.	A glass and a bottle.
Une serviette et une fourchette.	A napkin and a fork.
Une cuiller et un couteau.	A spoon and a knife.
Il a vendu	He has sold
Une harpe et un violon.	A harp and a violin.
Un pigeon et une poule.	A pigeon and a hen.
Un canard et une oie.	A duck and a goose.
Un marteau et des clous.	A hammer and some nails.
Avez-vous	Have you
Une cravate et un gilet ?	A cravat and a waistcoat ?
Un mouchoir de poche ?	A pocket-handkerchief ?
Une petite épingle ?	A small pin ?
Une montre et une chaîne ?	A watch and chain ?
Ôtez	Take off
Vos bottines.	Your boots.
Vos bas.	Your stockings.
Vos bagues.	Your rings.
Votre tablier.	Your apron.

FRENCH READING AND TRANSLATION.

At page 87 will be found the same anecdotes, with a literal and interlineary translation, so that the pupil is at first spared the trouble of looking for every word in the dictionary, and the peculiar construction of the language may be more readily perceived and understood.

LE SONGE DES TROIS SOURIS.

Un prince superstitieux vit une fois en songe trois souris, une grasse, une maigre, et la dernière aveugle. Ce prince consulta une Sibylle, qui lui dit: "La souris grasse, c'est votre ministre; la souris maigre, c'est votre peuple; et la souris aveugle, c'est votre portrait, mon prince."

When there are in a class advanced pupils, the anecdotes may be used also as a means of conversation, like the following model, the questions being asked in French, and the answers given in French—the anecdote should then be related by one or more of the class.

Qu'est-ce qu'un prince superstitieux vit en songe? Trois souris.—Quel était l'état de ces trois souris? L'une était grasse, une autre maigre et la dernière aveugle.—Qui ce prince consulta-t-il sur ce rêve? Il consulta une sybille.—Que lui dit la sybille à propos de la souris grasse? Elle lui dit que la souris grasse représentait son ministre.—Qui, selon la sybille, représentait la souris maigre? Le peuple.—Et la souris aveugle, de qui était-elle le portrait? La souris aveugle *était le portrait* du prince.

L'EXPÉDIENT.

Une dame anglaise ayant prié le docteur Johnson de lui indiquer le moyen de conserver un tonneau d'excellente bière dont elle faisait le plus grand cas, et d'empêcher que ses gens n'y touchassent : "Le moyen est bien simple," lui répondit le docteur, "vous n'avez qu'à faire mettre à côté une pièce de vin de Bourgogne."

RÉPONSE HARDIE D'UN VIEIL OFFICIER.

M. de Valbelle, qui était vieux et cassé, demandait, avec beaucoup de vivacité, d'être fait Lieutenant-Général. "J'y penserai," dit Louis XIV. "Que votre Majesté se dépêche," repartit ce brave officier, en ôtant à demi sa perruque : car Elle doit voir à mes cheveux blancs que je n'ai pas le temps d'attendre." Malgré le caractère du Prince, cette hardiesse ne lui déplut pas, et elle fut suivie d'un prompt succès.

RÉPONSE PIQUANTE.

Un Parisien, grand parleur, voulant plaisanter un homme, nouvellement arrivé de province, cherchait à lui faire quelques questions pour l'embarrasser, et se divertir à ses dépens ; il lui demanda dans une compagnie : "Qu'est-ce qu'une obole, une faribole, et une parabole ?" L'autre, sans se déconcerter, répondit : "Une parabole est ce que vous n'entendez pas ; une faribole est ce que vous dites ; et une obole est ce que vous valez."

RÉPONSE FLATTEUSE DE LOUIS XIV.

Le grand Condé venait de gagner la bataille de Senef. A son retour il s'empressa d'aller rendre ses devoirs à Louis XIV. Le Roi, sachant son arrivée, alla l'attendre au haut de l'escalier. Le Prince de Condé, qui souffrait de la goutte, avait de la peine à monter: "Que votre Majesté," dit-il à Louis XIV., "veuille m'excuser si je la fais attendre." Le Roi lui répondit gracieusement: "Mon cousin, ne vous pressez pas: quand on est chargé de lauriers comme vous l'êtes, on ne saurait marcher vîte."

FLATTERIE INGÉNIEUSE.

Le duc de Marlborough venait de gagner la bataille de Hochstedt; il avait remarqué pendant l'action un soldat qu'il savait être au nombre des prisonniers; il le fit appeler, pour le complimenter sur son courage, et lui adresser quelques paroles de consolation. "Si votre maître," ajouta-t-il, "avait beaucoup de soldats comme vous, il serait invincible." "Ce ne sont pas les soldats comme moi, qui lui manquent," répondit le prisonnier, "mais un général comme vous." Cet éloge adroit plut beaucoup à Marlborough, qui rendit aussitôt la liberté à ce brave soldat.

GASCONS ET GASCONNADES.

La signification propre du mot Gascon est habitant de la Gascogne, ancienne province méridionale de France; au figuré ce mot veut dire hâbleur, vantard.

MENACE D'UN GASCON.

Un Gascon s'était pris de querelle avec un de ses amis; ils allaient en venir aux mains, lorsque l'un des deux fit des excuses. L'autre lui dit: "Tu as bien fait d'en agir ainsi, car j'allais te donner un coup qui t'aurait lancé dans l'air à une hauteur si prodigieuse, que les mouches auraient eu le temps de te manger entièrement avant que tu fusses retombé à terre."

LE CARREAU CASSÉ.

Un jeune enfant d'une école chrétienne avait, sans mauvaise intention, cassé l'un des carreaux de l'étude. On ne s'en était pas aperçu, mais le pauvre enfant tremblait de peur chaque fois qu'on lui adressait la parole.

Un dimanche, le curé de l'endroit vint présider le catéchisme, et interrogea quelques-uns des enfants, parmi lesquels se trouvait le malheureux coupable. Le curé lui dit: "Qui a fait le ciel et la terre?" Tout préoccupé de son carreau, l'enfant répondit: "Monsieur, ce n'est pas moi." "Comment, ce n'est pas toi?" "Eh bien, Monsieur, c'est moi; mais je ne le ferai plus."

REPARTIE INGÉNIEUSE DE M. DE TALLEYRAND.

Un général, invité un jour à dîner chez M. de Talleyrand, s'étant fait attendre trop longtemps, on se mit à table. Il arriva au milieu du premier service, et s'excusa de n'être pas venu plus tôt, en alléguant qu'il avait été retenu près d'une heure par un *Pékin*. "Qu'est-ce qu'un *Pékin?*" lui demanda M. de Talleyrand. "Quoi, Monseigneur," reprit le général, "ne savez-vous pas que, nous autres militaires, nous avons coutume d'appeler *Pékin* tout ce qui n'est pas militaire?" "Ah, ah!" s'écria Talleyrand, "c'est donc comme nous qui avons coutume d'appeler militaire tout ce qui n'est pas civil."

LOUIS XI. ET L'ASTROLOGUE.

Un astrologue prédit la mort d'une dame que Lous XI. aimait beaucoup : elle mourut au temps marqué. Le roi crut que la prédiction avait été la cause de la mort de cette dame. Il fit venir l'astrologue avec l'intention de le faire jeter par la fenêtre pour le punir. Celui-ci prévit ce qui l'attendait, et lorsque le roi lui demanda avec ironie et en faisant allusion à sa science, s'il savait quel sort lui était réservé, il répondit : "Oui, Sire, car les astres m'ont appris depuis longtemps que je mourrai trois jours avant votre Majesté." Ce prince crédule et superstitieux le crut, et au lieu de faire périr l'astrologue ainsi qu'il en avait d'abord eu l'intention, il le renvoya comblé de présents, et après l'avoir engagé à bien soigner sa santé.

UN DISCOURS IMPROVISÉ.

Sir Richard Steele se faisait bâtir un château ; il ne manqua pas d'y faire placer une chapelle, et il voulut qu'elle fût vaste. L'ouvrage avançait lentement, parcequ'il ne payait pas ses ouvriers. Un jour il alla les voir ; ils le menèrent dans la chapelle qu'ils venaient de finir. Sir Richard ordonna à l'un d'eux de monter en chaire, et de parler, afin qu'on pût juger si la salle était sonore.

L'ouvrier monte et demande ce qu'il doit dire, on sait bien qu'il n'est pas orateur. "Dis ce qui te viendra à l'esprit," lui répond Sir Richard. Alors, d'un ton d'inspiré, l'ouvrier s'écrie : "Il y a six mois, Sir Richard, que nous n'avons vu de votre argent ; quand vous plaira-t-il de nous payer ?" "Fort bien," dit Sir Richard, "je t'ai très-bien entendu, mais tu as mal choisi ton sujet."

LITERAL AND INTERLINEARY TRANSLATION.

A more free translation is added when the literal translation fails to show the meaning of the French.

LE SONGE DES TROIS SOURIS.
THE DREAM OF THE THREE MICE.

Un prince superstitieux vit une fois en songe trois souris,
A prince superstitious saw one time in dream three mice,

une grasse, une maigre, et la dernière aveugle. Ce prince
one fat, one thin, and the last blind. That prince

consulta une Sibylle, qui lui dit: "La souris grasse, c'est
consulted a Sibyl, who to-him said: "The mouse fat, it is

votre ministre; la souris maigre, c'est votre peuple; et la
your minister; the mouse thin, it is your people; and the

souris aveugle, c'est votre portrait, mon prince.
mouse blind, it is your portrait, my prince.

L'EXPÉDIENT.
THE EXPEDIENT.

Une dame anglaise ayant prié le docteur Johnson de
A lady English having begged the doctor Johnson of

lui indiquer le moyen de conserver un tonneau
to-her to-indicate the means of to-preserve a cask

d'excellente bière dont elle faisait le plus grand
of excellent beer of-which she made the most great

cas, et d'empêcher que ses gens n'y touchassent:
case,* and of to-prevent that her servants (*not*) to-it should-touch:

"Le moyen est bien simple," lui répondit le docteur,
"The way is very simple," to-her answered the doctor,

"vous n'avez (*ne*) qu'à faire mettre à côté† une pièce de
"You have only to to-make to-put to side a cask of

vin de Bourgogne.
wine of Burgundy.

* On which she set a great value. † By it.

RÉPONSE HARDIE D'UN VIEIL OFFICIER.
ANSWER BOLD OF AN OLD OFFICER.

M. de Valbelle, qui était vieux et cassé, demandait,
M. de Valbelle, who was old and broken-down, was-asking

avec beaucoup de vivacité, d'être fait Lieutenant-Général.
with much of vivacity, of to-be made Lieutenant-General.

"J'y penserai," dit Louis XIV. "Que votre Majesté
"I to-it will-think," said Louis XIV. "That your Majesty

se dépêche," repartit ce brave officier, en ôtant
herself may-make-haste," replied this brave officer, in taking-off

à demi sa perruque: "car Elle doit voir à mes cheveux
at half his wig: "for she must see to my hairs

blancs que je n'ai pas le temps d'attendre." Malgré
white that I not have (*not*) the time of to-wait." In-spite-of

le caractère du Prince, cette hardiesse ne lui déplut
the disposition of-the Prince, this boldness not to-him displeased

pas, et elle fut suivie d'un prompt succès.
(*not*), and it was followed of a quick success.

RÉPONSE PIQUANTE.
ANSWER PIQUANT.

Un Parisien, grand parleur, voulant plaisanter un homme
A Parisian, great talker, wishing to-joke a man

nouvellement arrivé de province, cherchait à lui
newly arrived from province, was-seeking to to-him

faire quelques questions pour l'embarrasser, et se
to-make some questions for him to-embarrass, and himself

divertir à ses dépens; il lui demanda dans une
to-divert at his expense; he to-him asked in a

compagnie: "Qu'est-ce qu'une obole, une
company: "What is it that an obolus (*farthing*), a

faribole, et une parabole?" L'autre sans se
trifle (*idle story*), and a parable?" The other without himself

déconcerter répondit: "Une parabole est ce que vous
to-disconcert answered: "A parable is that which you

n'entendez pas; une faribole est ce que vous dites;
not understand (*not*); an idle-story is that which you say;

et une obole est ce que vous valez."
and an obolus is that which you are-worth."

RÉPONSE FLATTEUSE DE LOUIS XIV.
ANSWER FLATTERING OF LOUIS XIV.

Le grand Condé venait de gagner* la bataille de Senef.
The great Condé came of to-gain* the battle of Senef.

A son retour il s'empressa d'aller rendre ses
At his return he himself hastened of to-go to-render his

devoirs à Louis XIV. Le Roi, sachant son arrivée, alla
duties to Louis XIV. The king, knowing his arrival, went

l'attendre au haut de l' escalier. Le prince de
him to-wait-for at-the top of the staircase. The prince of

Condé, qui souffrait de la goutte, avait de la
Condé, who was-suffering of the gout, had of the (*some*)

peine à monter: "Que votre Majesté," dit-il à
trouble to mount: "That your Majesty," said he to

Louis XIV., veuille m'excuser, si je la
Louis XIV., may-be-willing me to-excuse, if I her (*him*)

fais attendre."† Le Roi lui répondit gracieusement:
make to-wait."† The King to-him answered graciously:

"Mon cousin, ne vous pressez pas: quand on est chargé
"My cousin, not you hurry (*not*): when one is loaded

de lauriers comme vous l'êtes, on ne saurait‡
of laurels as you it are, one not should-know (*how*)‡

marcher vîte."
to-walk fast."

* Had just gained. † If I keep you waiting. ‡ Could not.

FLATTERIE INGÉNIEUSE.
FLATTERY INGENIOUS.

Le Duc de Marlborough venait de gagner la
The Duke of Marlborough came of to-gain* the

bataille de Hochstedt, le treize Août 1704; il avait
battle of Hochstedt, the thirteen August 1704; he had

remarqué pendant l'action un soldat qu'il savait être
remarked during the action a soldier whom he knew to-be

au nombre des prisonniers; il le fit appeler, pour
to-the number of-the prisoners; he him made to-call,† for

* Had just gained. † He sent for him.

le complimenter sur son courage, et lui adresser
him to-compliment on his courage, and to-him to-address
quelques paroles de consolation. "Si votre maître,"
a-few words of consolation. "If your master,"
ajouta-t-il, "avait beaucoup de soldats comme vous, il
added he, "had many of soldiers like you, he
serait invincible." "Ce ne sont pas les soldats
would-be invincible." "It not are (*not*) the soldiers
comme moi, qui lui manquent;" répondit le prisonnier,
like me, who to-him fail," replied the prisoner,
"mais un général comme vous." Cet éloge adroit
"but a general like you." This praise clever
plut beaucoup à Marlborough, qui rendit aussitôt
pleased much to Marlborough, who rendered immediately
la liberté à ce brave soldat.
the liberty to this brave soldier.

GASCONS ET GASCONNADES.
GASCONS AND GASCONADES.

La signification propre du mot Gascon est habitant de
The signification proper of-the word Gascon is inhabitant of
la Gascogne, ancienne province méridionale de France;
the Gascony, ancient province southern of France;
au figuré ce mot veut dire hâbleur, vantard.
to-the figurative this word will say* bragger, boaster.

MENACE D'UN GASCON.
THREAT OF A GASCON.

Un Gascon s'étant pris de querelle avec un de ses
A Gascon himself being taken of quarrel with one of his
amis, ils allaient en venir aux mains,† lorsque
friends, they were-going of-it to-come to-the hands, when
l'un des deux fit des excuses.‡ L'autre
the-one of-the two made of-the (*some*) excuses. The other
lui dit: "Tu as bien fait d' en agir ainsi, car
to-him said: "Thou hast well done of of-it to-act thus, for

* Means. † Come to blows. ‡ Apologized.

j'allais te donner un coup qui t'aurait lancé
I was-going to-thee to-give a blow which thee would-have sent
dans l'air à une hauteur si prodigieuse, que les mouches
in the air to a height so prodigious, that the flies
auraient eu le temps de te manger entièrement avant
would-have had the time of thee to-eat entirely before
que tu fusses retombé à terre."
that thou shouldst-be fallen-again to earth."

LE CARREAU CASSÉ.
THE PANE-OF-GLASS BROKEN.

Un jeune enfant d'une école chrétienne avait, sans
A young child of a school Christian had, without
mauvaise intention, cassé l' un des carreaux de
bad intention, broken the one of-the panes-of-glass of
l'étude. On ne s'en était pas aperçu, mais le
the study. One not one-self of-it was (*not*) perceived, but the
pauvre enfant tremblait de peur chaque fois qu'on
poor child was-trembling of fright each time that one
lui adressait la parole.
to-him addressed the word.

Un dimanche, le curé de l' endroit vint présider
One Sunday, the vicar of the place came to-preside-at
le catéchisme, et interrogea quelques-uns des enfants,
the catechism, and questioned some ones of-the children,
parmi lesquels se trouvait le malheureux coupable. Le
among which himself found the unfortunate culprit. The
curé lui dit:—"Qui a fait le ciel et la terre?"
vicar to-him said:—"Who has made the heaven and the earth?"
Tout préoccupé de son carreau, l'enfant répondit:
All preoccupied of his pane-of-glass, the child replied:
"Monsieur, ce n'est pas moi." "Comment, ce n'est pas
"Sir, it not is (*not*) I." "How, it not is (*not*)
toi?" "Eh bien, Monsieur, c'est moi; mais je ne le ferai
thou?" "Eh well, Sir, it is I; but I not it will-make
plus."*
more."

* I will not do it again.

RÉPARTIE INGÉNIEUSE DE M. DE TALLEYRAND.
REPARTEE INGENIOUS OF MR DE TALLEYRAND.

Un général, invité un jour à dîner chez M. de
A general, invited one day to dinner at M. de
Talleyrand, s'étant fait attendre trop longtemps,
Talleyrand, himself being made to-wait* too long-time,
on se mit à table. Il arriva au milieu du premier
one oneself put to table.† He arrived at-the middle of-the first
service, et s'excusa de n'être pas venu plus tôt,
course, and himself excused of not to-be (*not*) come more soon,
en alléguant qu'il avait été retenu près d'une heure par
in alleging that he had been detained near of an hour by
un *Pékin*. "Qu'est-ce qu'un *Pékin*?" lui demanda
a *Pekin*. "What is it that a *Pekin*?"‡ to-him asked
M. de Talleyrand. "Quoi, Monseigneur," reprit le général,
M. de Talleyrand. "What, my lord," replied the general,
"ne savez-vous pas que, nous autres militaires, nous avons
"not know you (*not*) that, we others military, we have
coutume d'appeler *Pékin* tout ce qui n'est pas militaire?"
custom of to-call *Pekin* all that which not is (*not*) military?"
"Ah! ah!" s'écria Talleyrand, "c'est donc comme nous
"Ah! ah!" himself cried Talleyrand, "it is then like us
qui avons coutume d'appeler militaire tout ce qui n'est
who have custom of to-call military all that which not is
pas civil.
(*not*) civil.

* Having kept the company waiting.

† They sat down to table.

‡ What is a *Pekin*? *Pekin*, a contemptuous expression, having nearly the meaning of a scoundrel; but this has no proper equivalent in English.

LOUIS XI. ET L'ASTROLOGUE.
LOUIS XI. AND THE ASTROLOGER.

Un astrologue prédit la mort d'une dame que Louis
An astrologer predicted the death of a lady whom Louis
XI. aimait beaucoup : elle mourut au temps marqué.
XI. was-loving much : she died at-the time marked.
Le roi crut que la prédiction avait été la cause
The king believed that the prediction had been the cause
de la mort de cette dame. Il fit venir* l'astrologue
of the death of this lady. He made to-come the astrologer
avec l'intention de le faire jeter par la fenêtre pour
with the intention of him to-make to-throw by the window for
le punir. Celui-ci prévit ce qui l'attendait, et
him to-punish. This-here foresaw that which him awaited, and
lorsque le roi lui demanda avec ironie et en faisant
when the king to-him asked with irony and in making
allusion à sa science, s'il savait quel sort lui était
allusion to his science, if he knew what fate to-him was
réservé, il répondit : " Oui, Sire, car les astres m'ont
reserved, he answered : " Yes, Sire, for the stars me have
appris depuis longtemps que je mourrai trois jours avant
taught since long-time that I shall die three days before
votre Majesté." Ce prince crédule et superstitieux le
your Majesty." This prince credulous and superstitious him
crut, et au lieu de faire périr l'astrologue ainsi
believed, and to-the stead of to-make perish the astrologer as
qu'il en avait d'abord eu l'intention, il le renvoya
that he of-it had of first had the intention, he him sent back
comblé de présents, et après l'avoir engagé à bien
loaded of presents, and after him to-have engaged to well
soigner sa santé.
to-take-care-of his health.

* He sent for.

UN DISCOURS IMPROVISÉ.
A SPEECH EX-TEMPORE.

Sir Richard Steele se faisait bâtir un château;
Sir Richard Steele to-himself was-making to-build a castle;
il ne manqua pas d'y faire placer une chapelle, et
he not failed (*not*) of there to-make to-place a chapel, and
il voulut qu'elle fût vaste. L'ouvrage avançait
he would that she (*it*) should-be large. The work was-advancing
lentement, parce qu'il ne payait pas ses ouvriers.
slowly, because that he not was-paying (*not*) his workmen.
Un jour il alla les voir; ils le menèrent dans la
One day he went them to-see; they him conducted in the
chapelle, qu'ils venaient de finir. Sir Richard ordonna
chapel, which they came* of to finish. Sir Richard ordered
à l'un d'eux de monter en chaire, et de parler, afin
to the one of them of to-mount in pulpit, and of to speak, in-order
qu'on pût juger si la salle était sonore. L'ouvrier
that one might judge if the room was sonorous. The workman
monte et demande ce qu'il doit dire: on sait bien
mounts and asks that which he must say: one knows well
qu'il n'est pas orateur. "Dis ce qui te viendra
that he not is (*not*) orator. "Say that which to-thee will-come
à l'esprit," lui répond Sir Richard. Alors, d'un ton
to the mind," to-him answers Sir Richard. Then, of a tone
d'inspiré, l'ouvrier s'écrie: "Il y a six mois,†
of inspired, the workman himself cries: "It there has six months,
Sir Richard, que nous n'avons vu de votre argent;
Sir Richard, that we not have seen of your money;
quand vous plaira-t-il de nous payer?" "Fort bien," dit
when to-you will-please it of us to-pay?" "Very well," said
Sir Richard, "fort bien; je t'ai très bien entendu, mais
Sir Richard, "very well; I thee have very well heard, but
tu as mal choisiton sujet."
thou hast badly chosen thy subject."

* Which they had just finished. † It is six months since.

See for the proper pronunciation of cinq, p. 148; six, p. 160; sept, p. 158; huit, p. 158; neuf, p. 136; dix, p. 160; vingt; vingt et un, etc., p. 158.

1, Un, *m.*, une, *f.*	26, vingt-six.	80, quatre-vingts.
2, deux.	27, vingt-sept.	81, quatre-vingt-un.
3, trois.	28, vingt-huit.	82, quatre-vingt-deux.
4, quatre.	29, vingt-neuf.	83, quatre-vingt-trois.
5, cinq.	30, trente.	84, quatre-vingt-quatre.
6, six.	31, trente et un.	85, quatre-vingt-cinq.
7, sept.	32, trente-deux.	86, quatre-vingt-six.
8, huit.	40, quarante.	87, quatre-vingt-sept.
9, neuf.	41, quarante et un.	88, quatre-vingt-huit.
10, dix.	42, quarante-deux.	89, quatre-vingt-neuf.
11, onze.	50, cinquante.	90, quatre-vingt-dix.
12, douze.	51, cinquante et un.	91, quatre-vingt-onze.
13, treize.	52, cinquante-deux.	92, quatre-vingt-douze.
14, quatorze.	60, soixante.	93, quatre-vingt-treize.
15, quinze.	61, soixante et un.	94, quatre-vingt-quatorze.
16, seize.	70, soixante-dix.	95, quatre-vingt-quinze.
17, dix-sept.	71, soixante et onze.	96, quatre-vingt-seize.
18, dix-huit.	72, soixante-douze.	97, quatre-vingt-dix-sept.
19, dix-neuf.	73, soixante-treize.	98, quatre-vingt-dix-huit.
20, vingt.	74, soixante-quatorze.	99, quatre-vingt-dix-neuf.
21, vingt et un.	75, soixante- quinze.	100, cent.
22, vingt-deux	76, soixante-seize.	200, deux cents.
23, vingt-trois.	77, soixante-dix-sept.	1,000 mille.
24, vingt-quatre.	78, soixante-dix-huit.	2,000 deux mille.
25, vingt-cinq.	79, soixante-dix-neuf.	1,000,000, un million.

Comparative Tables of the French and English Coins.

English Coins reduced to French Money.

Copper.	1 Farthing, about	2½	centimes.
	1 Halfpenny,	1 sou or 5	,,
	1 Penny,	2 sous or 10	,,
Silver.	3 Pence,	6 sous or 31	,,
	4 Pence,	41	,,
	6 Pence,	62½	,,
	1 Shilling,	franc 1·25	,,
	2 Shillings,	2·50	,,
	2s. 6d.,	3·12½	,,
	5 Shillings,	6·25	,,
Gold.	10 Shillings,	12·50	,,
	£1 (1 Pound sterling),	25·0	,,
	£4,	100·0	,,
Bank Notes.	£5,	125·0	,,
	£10,	250·0	,,
	£20,	500·0	,,
	£40,	1,000·0	,,
	£100,	2,500·0	,,
	£1,000,	25,000·0	,,
	£4,000,	100,000·0	,,
	£40,000,	1,000,000·0	,,

French Coins reduced to English Money.

Copper.	1 Centime (100 part of a Franc),	about ¼	farthing.
	2 Do.,	1	,,
	5 Do., or 1 sou,	1	halfpenny.
	10 Do., or 2 sous,	1	penny.
Silver.	20 Do., or 4 sous,	2	pence.
	50 Do., or 10 sous,	4	pence $^{8}/_{10}$
	1 Franc,	9	pence $^{9}/_{10}$
	2 Do.,	1s. 7d.	$^{1}/_{5}$
	5 Do.,	4s.	0d.
Gold.	5 Do.,	4s.	0d.
	10 Do.,	8s.	0d.
	20 Do. or 1 Napoléon	16s.	0d.
	40 Do.,	£1, 12s.	0d.
	80 Do.,	3, 4s.	0d.
	25 Do.,	1, 0s.	0d.
Notes.	100 Do.,	4, 0s.	0d.
	200 Do.,	8, 0s.	0d.
	500 Do.,	20, 0s.	0d.
	1,000 Do.,	40, 0s.	0d.
	2,000 Do.,	80, 0s.	0d.

The same decimal system, francs and centimes, is used in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, where, by a recent treaty, the money of either country is a legal *tender*.

Comparative Table of the Weights and Measures of England and France.

English Weights reduced to French Weights.

	Kilog.	Grammes.
Dram (dr.) . . .	...	1·77
Ounce (oz.) or 16 drams .	...	28·34
Pound (lb.) or 16 ounces .	...	453·59
Quarter	12	700
Hundredweight (cwt.) or 112 lb.	50	800
Ton	1,016	050

English Apothecaries' Weight.

1 grain	is equal to	0·065 gram.
1 scruple or 20 grains	„	1·3 „
1 drachm or 3 scruples	„	3·9 „
1 ounce or 8 drachms	„	31·1 „

French Weights reduced to English Weights.

Gramme. . .	about 15½ grains.
Decagramme, 10 grammes, .	6·43 dwt.
Hectogramme, 100 grammes, .	3·527 oz avoir.
	3·216 oz. troy.
500 grammes, . .	1·102 lb. avoir.
	1·340 lb. troy.
Kilogramme, 1000 grammes, .	2·205 lb. avoir.
	2·680 lb. troy.
Décigramme, 10th of a gramme,	1·5432 grain.
Centigramme, 100th of a gramme,	0·15432 grain.

English Measures of Length reduced to French Measures.

	Mètres.	Millil.
Mile, or 8 furlongs, . .	1,609·314	
or, 1760 yards. . .	1,609·314	
Furlong, or 220 yards, . .	201·164	
Pole, or 5½ yards, .	5·030	
Fathom, or 2 yards, . .	1·828	
Yard, or 3 feet, . . .	0·914	
Foot, or 12 inches, . .	0·304	
Inch, or 3 barleycorns, .	0·25⅓	

French Measures of Length reduced to English Measures.

Miriamètre, 10,000 mètres, 6 miles, 2138
Kilomètre, 100 mètres, . 1093 yards.
Décamètre, or 100 mètres, $32^{4}/_{5}$ feet.
Mètre, or 1000 millimètres, 3 feet 3 in. and ⅓.
5 kilomètres are equal to 3 miles, ⅕.
1 lieue, or 4 kilomètres, are equal to 2½ miles.

English Measures of Capacity reduced to French Measures.

	Litres.	Centi-litres.
Hogshead of 63 gals. (Wine m.)	229	94
Hogshead of 54 gals. (Beer m.)	252	18
Gallon of 4 quarts . .	4	56
Quart of 2 pints . .	1	14
Pint of 4 gills . . .	0	57

French Measures of Capacity reduced to English Measures.

	Gals.	qts.	gills.
Hectolitre, or 100 litres .	22	0	0
Décalitre, or 10 do. .	2	1	$2^{1}/_{10}$
Litre, or 100 centilitres, or 1¾ English pint, .	0	0	8⅓
Décilitre, or the 10th of a litre	0	0	$0^{8}/_{10}$
Centilitre, or the 100th part of a litre, . .	0	0	$0^{2}/_{25}$

English Square or Superficial Measures reduced to French Measures.

	Ares.	Centiares.
Acre, or 4 rods . .	40	$49^{6}/_{10}$
Rod, or 40 poles . .	10	12
Pole	0	$25^{2}/_{10}$

French Square or Superficial Measures reduced to English Measures.

	Acres.	roda.	poles.
Hectare, or 100 ares .	2	1	35⅓
Are, or 100 centiares	0	0	4
Centiare, or *mètre carré*,	0	6	$0^{1}/_{25}$

A LIST,

CONTAINING MOST OF THE FRENCH WORDS OF THE EXERCISES PART THAT ARE NOT SIMILAR TO THE ENGLISH.

These words are to be committed to memory, and referred to, if necessary, when translating the Anecdotes, and preparing the Exercises.

A.

A, *has.*
À, *at, to, in.*
Ai, *(I) have.*
À la, *f., to the, at the, in the.*
À l', *to the, at the, in the.*
Assez, *enough.*
Au, *s. m., to the, at the, in the.*
Aussi, *also, as.*
Aux, *pl., to the, at the, in the.*
Avant, *before.*
Avec, *with.*

B.

Beaucoup, *much, very much.*
Bien, *well, very much.*

C.

Ce, *m., this* or *that.*
Ce, or C', *it, that, he, she, they.*
Ceci, *this.*
Cela, *that.*
Celle, *f., this, that.*
Celle-ci, *this one.*
Celle-là, *that one.*
Celles, *these, those, they.*
Celles-là, *these ones, those ones.*
Celui, *m., this, he,* or *him.*
Celui-ci, *this one.*
Celui-là, *that one.*
Ces, *these, those.*
Cet, *m., this* or *that.*
Cette, *f., this* or *that.*
Ceux, *m., these, those.*
Ceux-ci, *these ones, those ones.*
Ceux-là, *these ones, those ones.*
Combien, *how much, how many.*
Comme, *as.*
Comment, *how.*

D.

Dans, *in.*
De, *of, from.*
De l', *of the, some.*
De la, *of the, some.*
Des, *pl., of the, some.*
Dès, *as soon as, from.*
Du, *m. s., of the, some.*

E.

Elle, *she, her.*
Elles, *f., they, them.*
En, *in, of it, of them, some, any, thence.*
Est, *is.*
Et, *and.*
Etes, (you) *are.*

F.

Fort, *very.*
Fort bien, *very well.*

I.

Ici, *here.*
Il, *he, it.*
Ils, *m., they.*
Il y a, *there is, there are.*

J.

Jamais, (with *ne* before the verb) *never.*
Je, J', *I.*

L.

La, *the, her, it.*
Là, *there.*
La leur, *theirs.*
Laquelle, *f., which.*
Le, *m., the, him, it, so.*
Le leur, *theirs.*
Lequel, *m., whi h.*
Les, *the, them.*
Les leurs, *theirs*
Lesquels, *m. p., which.*
Lesquelles, *f. p., which.*
Leur, *their, to them.*
Leurs, *their.*
Lui, *him, to him, to her.*

M.

Ma, *f. s., my.*
Mais, *but.*
Mes, *pl., my.*
Mieux, *better.*
Mon, *m. s., my.*
Moins, *less.*
Moins (le, la, or les), *the least.*

N.

Nos, *pl., our.*
Notre, *s., our.*
Nôtre (le, la), *ours.*
Nôtres (les), *ours.*
Nous, *we, us.*
Ne—pas, *no, not.*
Non, *no.*
Ni, *neither.*

O.

On, *one, people, they.*
Ont, (they) *have.*
Ou, *or, either.*
Où, *where.*

P.

Plus, *more.*
Plus (le, la, or les), *the most.*
Pour, *for, in order to.*
Pourquoi, *why.*
Par, *by.*

Q.

Quand, *when.*
Que, *that which, whom, what, than.*
Quel, *which, what.*
Qui, *who, whom, that.*

R.

Rien (*ne* before the verb), *nothing.*

S.

Sa, *his, her, its.*
Sans, *without.*
Se, *himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
Ses, *pl., his, her, its.*
Si, *if.*
S'il, *if he, if it.*
S'ils, *m., if they.*
Sommes, (we) *are.*
Son, *m. s., his, her, its.*
Sont, (they) *are.*
Sous, *under.*
Suis, (I) *am.*
Sur, *on, upon.*

T.

Très, *very.*
Très-bien, *very well.*

U.

Un, *m., a, an, one.*
Une, *f., a, an, one.*

V.

Voici, *here is, here are.*
Voilà, *there is, there are.*
Votre, *s., your.*
Vos, *pl., your.*
Vôtre (la, le), *yours.*
Vôtres (les), *yours.*
Vous, *you.*

Y.

Y, *there, to it, to them, in it, in them.*

LESSON 1.—The Vowels.

1. There are in the French language six vowels,—A, E, I, O, U, Y, —whose alphabetic names or sounds have been given, p. 67. The student must bear in mind that, besides these names, the vowels are pronounced long, short, acute, grave, &c., according to their place in the words ; hence a difficulty, which the following lessons are designed to assist in lessening.

2. In reading the following lessons on the pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs, the student must remember that there is not in the English language any vowel sound that represents the *exact* sound of any French vowel. These lessons must therefore be considered merely as giving directions to ascertain if the vowel is pronounced *short, acute, grave,* or *long.* They will be found useful after hearing the pronunciation from the teacher, who is the only safe guide, and will certainly be of great assistance to those who cannot have the instruction of a French master ; but vocal teaching is the only means of learning properly the various sounds of each vowel.

LESSON 2.—The letter *A*.

3. The letter *A* is generally pronounced short and acute, very nearly as *a* in the English words *cat, tap,* in the beginning, at the end, and in the middle of words, — also when followed by *ble, a double consonant,* or *c, l, p, t,* in the same syllable.

Papa.—Il dansa.—Canada.—Charitable.
Harpe ; harangue ; harmonie ; il alla, *he went.*
Lac ; fatal ; cap, *cape* ; rat ; chat, *cat.*

4. By exception, *A* is grave in the following words :—

Acre, *sour ;* âpre, *greedy, rugged ;* and derivatives.
Miracle ; fable ; sable, *sand.*
Lacer ; gagner, *to gain ;* climat ; classe.

French and English Similarities.

5. Most words ending in *ace, ade, al,* and *able* are alike in both languages.

La face ; la grimace ; la race.—La salade ; la ballade ; l'arcade.
L'animal ; le général ; royal.—La fable ; affable ; profitable.

LESSON 1.—The Vowels.

For Grammatical Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Language Simplified," pp. 36 and 38.

The,—Le, m. s.; La, f. s.; L', s., before a vowel; Les, plural.

1, 2. Alfred a le piano.	Alfred has the piano.
Le général est brave.	The general is brave.
Clara a le café.	Clara has the coffee.
L'amiral est à Paris.	The admiral is at Paris.
Sophie a visité l'ami d'Élise.	Sophia has visited Eliza's friend.
Qui a les roses?	Who has the roses?
Auguste a une flûte.	Augustus has a flute.
J'ai vu un yacht à Neuilly.	I have seen a yacht at Neuilly.

Besides the present rules on the Pronunciation the student may (especially those who are obliged to learn French without the aid of a master) derive great advantage from studying in conjunction with them "*L. N.'s French Pronunciation conveyed by English Words*," in which all the peculiarities of each of the letters are exemplified by English words that correspond in sound to the French words illustrated. This pronunciation conveyed by English words cannot supersede the lessons of the master, but they can assist his *viva voce* tuition, as they will suggest the pronunciation of the words, when alone.

LESSON 2.—The letter *A* exemplified.

Of the,—Du, m. s.; De la, f. s.; De l', before a vowel; Des, plural.

3. Il a la balle d'Alfred.	He has Alfred's ball.
Qui a été à l'arsenal?	Who has been to the arsenal?
Le général a été à l'arsenal.	The general has been to the arsenal.
Il a admiré le lac.	He has admired the lake.
Il a la cravate de papa.	He has papa's cravat.
Je préfère la harpe au piano.	I prefer the harp to the piano.
Charles est près du canal.	Charles is near the canal.
A-t-il été à Paris?	Has he been to Paris?
Oui, madame, il y a été.	Yes, madam, he has.
4. Il a gagné un franc.	He has gained a franc.
Elle a admiré ce climat.	She has admired this climate.
5. Le général aime la salade.	The general likes salad.
Il préfère cette fable.	He prefers this fable.
Clara est charitable.	Clara is charitable.
Cet animal est terrible.	This animal is terrible.

LESSON 3.—On the vowel *A* (*continued*).

1. The letter *A* has an open and broad sound, nearly like *a* in *father*, particularly in words ending with *abre, abrer, arbre, atre, atrer, adre, adrer, avre, avrer*;—in words having *as* in the singular; —when followed by *r*;—in words where the *a* is followed by *tion* or *sion*;—Escadre, *squadron*; Arbre, *tree*; Lilas, *a lilac*. Art; part. Nation; station. Occasion.

2. The circumflex accent over the *a* renders it grave and broad.

L'âge; mâle; châle; câble; mât, *mast*.

3. As an exception, pronounce short and acute the *â* with a circumflex accent of the first and second person plural of the past definite, and of the third person of the imperfect of the subjunctive.

Nous visitâmes, *we visited*; vous visitâtes; qu'il visitât.

4. In the following words A is silent:—

La Saône, *a river in France*; Août, *August*.

LESSON 4.—The letter *A* (*continued*).

The following extracts from Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," on the vowels, are given as a general direction, and also to show that they are now pronounced as they were two centuries ago, in the time of Louis XIV.

From Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (*would-be-nobleman*).

Monsieur Jourdain engages a professor of philosophy, who proposes to teach him logic, ethics, and natural philosophy; but M. Jourdain prefers to learn orthography, and afterwards he will study the almanack, in order to know when there is a moon and when there is no moon, so the master of philosophy commences by explaining the use of letters.

Le Maître de Philosophie. The letters are divided into vowels, so called because they express sounds; and into consonants, so named because they are sounded with the vowels, which show the different articulations of the voice. There are five vowels or voices, A, E, I, O, and U.

M. Jourdain. I understand all that.

Le Maître de Philosophie. The vowel A is formed by opening the mouth wide—A.

M. Jourdain. A, A. Yes.

LESSON 3.—THE LETTER *A* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

For Grammatical Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Language Simplified," pp. 40 and 42.

To the,—Au, m. s.; A la, f. s.; A l', *before a vowel*; Aux, plural.

1. L'escadre est arrivée.	The squadron is arrived.
Voici un marbre de Carare.	Here is marble from Carara.
Donnez ce lilas à Thomas.	Give this lilac to Thomas.
Il préfère les arts aux sciences.	He prefers the arts to the sciences.
La nation l'avait récompensé.	The nation had recompensed him.
Je préfère le dahlia au lilas.	I prefer the dahlia to the lilac.
2. Quel âge a Sara ?	What age is Sarah ?
Il avait donné le châle à la tante.	He had given the shawl to the aunt.
Aux câbles du vaisseau.	To the cables of the vessel.
3. Nous visitâmes l'Exposition de Paris.	We visited the Paris Exhibition.
4. La Saône est une rivière de France.	The Saône is a river of France.
Le mois d'Août est agréable.	The month of August is agreeable.

LESSON 4.—THE LETTER *A* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

The possessive case.—The aunt's shawl, *Le châle de la tante.*

A-t-il été au bal ?	Has he been to the ball ?
Charles est affable.	Charles is affable.
Ils ont préféré le mois de Mai au mois d'Août.	They have preferred the month of May to the month of August.
La salade est sur la table.	The salad is on the table.
Cette ballade est admirée.	That ballad is admired.
A-t-il été au parc ?	Has he been to the park ?
L'amiral est grave.	The admiral is grave.
A-t-il la cravate de son frère ?	Has he his brother's cravat ?

The exercise should be written in French and English in a copy-book.

This will be found of good service for remembering the similarity or the slight difference in the spelling of the French and English words.

The small words, determinative expressions, pronouns, &c., occurring so often in the French language, are given in the Vocabulary, p. 97.

Exercise.

Avez-vous les châles des cousines de Clara ? Qui avait la cravate de papa ? Quand visitâtes-vous l'Exposition de Paris ? A-t-il été au parc ? Le chat est un animal domestique. J'ai donné (given) la cage à la servante. Avez-vous passé les dattes aux sœurs (sisters) de Thomas ? A-t-il la harpe de la cousine ? Charles est affable.

LESSON 5.—On the letter *E*.

1. The vowel *E* has five different names and sounds:—*é*, acute; *è*, grave; *ê*, circumflex; *e*, unaccented; and *e*, mute.

2. With an acute accent (é) *E* is called in French *é fermé* (closed, acute); it is pronounced with the mouth nearly closed, and has a slender sound, nearly as *ay* in *day*, or *a* in *fate*.

Le café, *the coffee;* le thé, *the tea;* le général, *the general.*

3. The *E* open has three different sounds, which may be called *E* open common; *E* open grave; and *E* open very grave and long.

4. To obtain the sound of the *E* open common, simply open the mouth a little; for the *E* open grave (è), the mouth must be opened rather wider; and as much as possible for the *E* with a circumflex accent (ê).

Il excuse; la scène; il excelle;—les, *the;* succès;—suprême.

LESSON 6.—On the letter *E* (*continued*).

5. Although unaccented, the letter *E* has the *open common* sound when followed by a consonant fully articulated, in the same syllable.

Il excuse; Grec; éternel; herbe.

6. The letter *E* is pronounced *open common* at the beginning of words when followed by two different consonants; in the middle of words, that is when the *è* with a grave accent ends a syllable followed by a consonant with *e* mute.

Il excelle; complète; père, *father*; siècle, *century.*

From the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (*continued*).

Le Maître de Philosophie. The vowel E is formed by bringing the under jaw nearer the upper one. A, E.

M. Jourdain. A, E, A, E. Yes. Ah! that is beautiful!

Similarities.

7. Most English words ending in *ty* become French by changing *y* into *é*.

L'activité; la curiosité; la liberté; la sincérité; la crédulité.

LESSON 5.—The letter *E* exemplified.

A, an, un, masculine ; une, feminine.

The sentences of the right hand page of these lessons exemplify the rules opposite. The numbers at the beginning of these sentences correspond to those of the rules. When a paragraph of the left hand page is not exemplified opposite, the number, of course, is omitted in the right hand page, as in this for No. 1 of the opposite page, and in page 107, where No. 3 also is omitted, though there is a No. 3 in the left hand page.

2. Il a un camélia.	He has a camelia.
Elle a préparé le thé.	She has prepared the tea.
Le café est sur la table.	The coffee is on the table.
Ce général est un héros.	This general is a hero.
4. Il respecte le clergé.	He respects the clergy.
Elles ont une piété sincère.	They have sincere piety.
Son père est sévère.	His father is severe.
Voici une scène admirable.	Here is an admirable scene.
Ils sont à la taverne.	They are at the tavern.

LESSON 6.—The letter *E* exemplified (*continued*).

Some,—Du, m. s.; de la, f. s.; de l', before a vowel ; des, plural.

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5. J'eus des lettres.	I had some letters.
Le Grec eut du thé.	The Greek had some tea.
Ils eurent des herbes.	They had some herbs.
Nous eûmes des chefs courageux.	We had some courageous chiefs.
6. Sa ruine est complète.	His ruin is complete.
Il répète sa leçon.	He repeats his lesson.
La Grèce eut des héros.	Greece had heroes.
Nous eûmes de la bière.	We had some beer.
7. La curiosité est un vice.	Curiosity is a vice.
La liberté est un bien précieux.	Liberty is a precious thing.

Exercise.

La nécessité est la mère (*mother*) de l'invention. C'est (*it is*) une calamité publique. Il eut du céleri et de la bière. L'activité est une vertu. Il respecte le clergé. A-t-elle du thé ? Sa sévérité est extraordinaire. Ces herbes sont salutaires. Où est le général ? Il excelle dans les arts. Les prophètes sont vénérables. Il adresse une lettre au valet. Qui a préparé le thé ?

LESSON 7.—On the letter *E* (*continued*).

The rules on the *E* and other Vowels, though clear, may perhaps appear too minute, but they are given for reference, and to afford an opportunity of introducing systematically in the sentences opposite all their peculiarities. A native knows the pronunciation of any letter in any word instinctively, as he knows the gender of nouns, without having learnt any rule on either. In fact, it is not necessary that he should know these rules; he pronounces the words properly to the student, which is better than repeating any rule.

1. The *E* is *open common* when followed by two similar consonants with *e* mute.

Querelle; politesse; la mienne, *mine.*

2. The *E* has the open grave sound in the monosyllables *mes; tes; ses; ces; les; des; tu es; il est;* also in the terminations *et, ès.*

Banquet; succès; excès; cyprès; près de, *near.*

3. With a circumflex accent (ê) *E* is pronounced very *open,* grave, and long, nearly as *ey* in *they.*

Pêche; suprême; intérêt; honnête; une tempête.

LESSON 8.—On the letter *E* (*continued*).

4. When the letter *E* without an accent is not followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is generally pronounced nearly like *u* in *but.*

Le, *the;* me, *me;* se, *himself;* arsenic.

5. For further explanation on the pronunciation and dropping of the unaccented *E,* see pages 118 and 119.

6. The *E* is pronounced as *a* in *bar,* in adverbs that have a double *m,* and in a few other words.

Prudemment, *prudently;* ardemment, *ardently;*

Une femme, *a woman;* solennel, *solemn;*

Indemniser, *to indemnify;* and their derivatives; also in *indemnité.*

7. The letter *E* is not pronounced in the following words:—

Caen, *a French town;* Jean, *John.*

Similarities.

8. Many English verbs become French by adding *r.*

To admire, admirer; conspirer; décider; dissuader; résider.

LESSON 7.—The letter *E* exemplified (*continued*).

The difference in sound between the *é* acute (*fermé*) and the *è* with a circumflex accent, is very distinct; whilst that between the other sounds of the *E* is sometimes very slight, scarcely noticeable to an English ear.

Some,—de, or d', used when the adjective is before the noun.

Il a de bon vin. *He has some good wine.*

1. Il paie ses dettes.	He pays his debts.
Il excelle dans les arts.	He excels in the arts.
Sa politesse est extrême.	His politeness is extreme.
Elle a de superbes bracelets.	She has superb bracelets.
2. Le ministre a d'importants secrets.	The minister has important secrets.
Ses projets sont ambitieux.	His projects are ambitious.
3. Il a de grosses pêches.	He has some large peaches.
Voici d'excellent crêpe.	Here is excellent crape.
Cette tempête fut terrible.	That tempest was terrible.
Il a un zêle extrême.	He has extreme zeal.
Cette fête fut splendide.	That fête was splendid.

LESSON 8.—The letter *E* exemplified (*continued*).

Some, any,—de, with a verb having a negation.

Je n'ai pas de pêches. *I have no peaches.*

4. Il n'a pas d'arsenic.	He has no arsenic.
L'arsenal est près de la citadelle.	The arsenal is near the citadel.
Il le blâme.	He blames it.
6. La femme a-t-elle la crème ?	Has the woman the cream ?
Il parle prudemment.	He speaks prudently.
Il lui a payé une indemnité.	He has indemnified him.
7. Jean a été à Caen.	John has been to Caen.
8. Il admire ces pistolets.	He admires these pistols.
Elle réside à Paris.	She resides in Paris.

Exercise.

Il a admiré ces héros. Ils ont décidé la question. Le mois de Juillet est passé. Elle n'a pas de crème. Ses progrès sont rapides. Elles n'ont pas de pêches. Il a d'excellentes idées. Ils n'ont pas de violettes. Son zêle est extrême. Qui a la crème et le thé ? Il est discret. Il n'a pas de pistolet. Elles ont de beaux bracelets. Il me conjure de lui pardonner. Il conspire imprudemment.

LESSON 9.—On the letter *I*.

1. The letter *I* is generally pronounced short, as in the English words *fig, mill, tin.*

Une idole ; une idée ; ignorant ; illégal ; immortel.
Militaire ; expirer ; un pistolet ; le ciment ; le vitriol.
Ici, *here* ; merci, *thanks ;* il a fini, *he has finished.*
Arsenic ; actif, *m.* ; instructif ; civil ; exil ; profit.

2. The letter *I* is long when followed by a consonant with *e* mute, and is then pronounced like *ie* in *field* or *ee* in *eel.*

Un empire ; une surprise ; un crime ; active, *f.* ; docile.
Une visite ; timide ; une bride ; rigide ; rapide.

3. The first *I* is long in *nous priions*, we were praying ; *vous priiez*, you were praying ; *que nous priions*, that we may pray ; *que vous priiez*, that you may pray ; and the like.

LESSON 10.—On the letter *I* (*continued.*)

4. The vowel *I* with a circumflex accent is always long and grave.

Une île ; il dîne ; nous vîmes, *we saw ;* des huîtres, *oysters.*
Un chapître, *a chapter ;* vous vîtes, *you saw.*

5. The letter *I* is not sounded in the following words :—un oignon, *an onion ;* Montaigne, a French philosopher, born in 1533 ; douairière, *dowager.*

From the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (*continued*).

Le Maître de Philosophie. And the vowel *I* is formed in bringing the jaws still nearer to one another, and drawing the two corners of the mouth towards the ears. A, E, I.

M. Jourdain. A, E, I, I, I, I, That is true ! hurrah science !

French and English Similarities.

6. Most words ending in *ice* and *ible* are alike in both languages.

Le vice ; un caprice ; la justice ; la police ; un sacrifice.
La Bible ; horrible ; possible ; visible ; terrible ; invincible.

LESSON 9.—THE LETTER *I* EXEMPLIFIED.

For Grammatical Rules and Verbs, see in "French Language Simplified," page 52.

The vice,—les vice; les vices. L'art, les arts. Une pipe, *a pipe,* des pipes.

1. Son ami était timide.	His friend was timid.
Quel est le prix de cet article ?	What is the price of that article ?
Son cousin est actif.	His cousin is active.
Ses cousins sont actifs.	His cousins are active.
Louis est poli.	Louis is polite.
Il a fini ce récit.	He has finished that recital.
2. Elle fut active.	She was active.
Où est sa bible ?	Where is her bible ?
Ils eurent des figues.	They had some figs.
Le cidre est sur la table.	The cider is on the table.
La perfidie est un crime.	Perfidy is a crime.
Le mérite est modeste.	Merit is modest.

LESSON 10.—THE LETTER *I* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

The son,—Le fils, les fils. La voix, les voix. Le nez, les nez.

4. Le fils dîne avec appétit.	The son dines with appetite.
La Corse est une île.	Corsica is an island.
Il préfère les huîtres au saumon.	He prefers oysters to salmon.
Il a une voix terrible.	He has a terrible voice.
Il a un long nez.	He has a long nose.
Ses fils ont visité cette île.	His sons have visited this island.
Ils ont des rubis.	They have some rubies.
5. L'Egypte produit des oignons.	Egypt produces onions.
Montaigne, philosophe français.	Montaigne, a French philosopher.
6. La police punit le criminel.	The police punished the criminal.
Le tigre est un terrible animal.	The tiger is a terrible animal.

Exercise.

Cette rivière est rapide. Il visite vos fils. Que a un rubis ? Le ministre a du mérite. Cela est possible. Il a un prix. Ses fils sont diligents. Je préfère le cidre à la bière. Elle a une voix claire et limpide. Où est sa bride ? A-t-il lu (*read*) les satires de Juvenal ? Le chimiste est avec le philosophe. Son ami (*friend*) fut docile. Buffon était naturaliste. Passez une figue à Amélie.

LESSON 11.—On the letter *O*.

1. The letter *O* is short and acute, that is, sounded nearly like *o* in the English words *rob, not, nor*, at the beginning—and in the middle of words, either alone or joined to a consonant;—when it terminates a syllable and is not followed by the hissing *s*;—in words ending with *c* hard;—when followed by two consonants with *e* mute.

Oracle; opéra; Homère;—colorer; notre, *our*.
Roc; choc;—Baronne; automne; il abandonne.

2. The *O* is grave and nearly pronounced as *o* in the English word *robe*, at the end of words;—when it terminates a syllable and is followed by *s* soft;—when *o* is followed by *tion* or *sion*;—when ending with *c* or *t* not heard;—also in all words in *os*.

Cacao; écho;—Rose; dose; chose, *thing*.
Dévotion; explosion;—turbot; héros; chaos; escroc, *pick-pocket*.

LESSON 12.—On the letter *O (continued)*.

3. The *O* with a circumflex accent is always pronounced grave and long.

Drôle; trône; impôt; dôme; le nôtre, *ours*; le vôtre, *yours*.

4. The *O* is not heard in "Laon," *a town*; paon, *peacock*.

From the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (*continued*).

Le Maître de Philosophie. The vowel O is formed by opening the jaws, and drawing the lips at the two corners, high and low, O.

M. Jourdain. O, O. Exactly so. A, E, I, O; I, O, That is admirable! I, O; I, O.

Le Maître de Philosophie. The opening of the mouth just makes a little circle which represents an O.

M. Jourdain. O, O, O. You are right. O, Ah! what a fine thing it is to know something!

Similarities.

5. A few words in *o* and *ode* are alike in both languages.

Bravo; coco; piano;—Méthode; une ode; épisode.

LESSON 11.—THE LETTER *O* EXEMPLIFIED.

For Grammatical Rules and Verbs, see in "French Language Simplified," page 58.

The piece, le morceau; les morceaux. *The nephew*, le neveu; les neveux.

1. Son neveu sera à l'opéra.	His nephew will be at the opera.
Elle console ses neveux.	She consoles her nephews.
Il a un couteau dans la poche.	He has a knife in his pocket.
Ces couteaux sont bien polis.	These knives are well polished.
Le portier sera dans sa loge.	The porter will be in his lodge.
Voici votre télescope.	Here is your telescope.
La Baronne passera l'automne ici.	The Baroness will pass the autumn here.
Il occupe un poste important.	He occupies an important post.
2. La chose est certaine.	The thing is certain.
Cet écho est remarquable.	This echo is remarkable.
Il a composé une ode.	He has composed an ode.
Le plaisir ressemble à une rose.	Pleasure resembles a rose.
Il préfère le café au chocolat.	He prefers coffee to chocolate.
Donnez un morceau de ce turbot.	Give a piece of this turbot.

LESSON 12. THE LETTER *O* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

Un chou, *cabbage;* des choux. Un bijou, *jewel;* des bijoux.

3. Ce comédien est très-drôle.	This comedian is very droll.
Voici son diplôme.	Here is his diploma.
Où est le vôtre ?	Where is yours ?
Où est la Place Vendôme ?	Where is the Place Vendôme ?
J'admire le dôme de cette cathédrale.	I admire the dome of this cathedral.
Il a passé la zône torride.	He has passed the torrid zone.
Le Rhône passe à Lyon.	The Rhone passes Lyons.
4. Nous avons visité Laon.	We have visited Laon.
Ils ont un paon.	They have a peacock.
5. Ce piano est excellent.	This piano is excellent.
Cette ode est très-poétique.	This ode is very poetic.

Exercise.

Cet écho est admirable. Nous avons un excellent piano. L'union fait la force. Cet épisode est charmant. Avez-vous un télescope ? Il visita ses neveux. Visiterez-vous les bords (*shores*) du Rhône ? J'ai un couteau (*knife*). Une broche est un bijou. Il aura une dose de médecine. Donnez-moi un morceau de pain (*bread*). L'automne est une saison agréable. Je préfère la violette à l'anémone.

LESSON 13.—On the letter *U*.

1. The sound of the *U* can only be learnt well by hearing it pronounced.

2. The direction given by the master of philosophy on this letter, in the extract below, from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme, should be read attentively.

3. *U* is pronounced short in words like the following:—

Univers; humide; humain; duc; musc; luth;
Jus, *juice;* furie; rhumatisme; vertu; tribu, *tribe.*

4. With a circumflex accent, *U* is pronounced very long.

Une flûte; il brûle, *he burns;* sûre, *sure.*
Nous fûmes, *we were;* vous fûtes, *you were.*

5. The letter *U* is not sounded in *ua, ue, ué, uée, ui,* and *uo,* when preceded by *g* or *q.*

Fatigué; une figue; la musique; il communiqua, *he communicated.*

For further explanation on the pronunciation of *U* preceded by *g*, see *G*, page 138; for the pronunciation of *U* preceded by *q*, see *Q*, page 146.

LESSON 14.—On the letter *U* (*continued*).

From the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (*continued*).

Le Maître de Philosophie. The vowel U is formed by almost closing the teeth, without entirely joining them, and putting out the lips, as if pouting, bringing them near one another without quite joining them, U.

M. Jourdain. U, U. There is nothing more true. U.

Le Maître de Philosophie. Your two lips pout out as though you were making mouths; so that if you wish to do so to any one, to mock him, you have only to say U, U.

M. Jourdain. U, U. That is true. Ah! why have I not studied before to know that!

Le Maître de Philosophie. To-morrow we will see about the other letters, the consonants.

M. Jourdain. Are there as many curious things as in these?

Le Maître de Philosophie. Certainly.

Similarities.

6. Most words in *ude, ule,* and *uge,* are alike in both languages.

La solitude; l'ingratitude.—Une mule; un ridicule.—Un déluge.

LESSON 13.—THE LETTER *U* EXEMPLIFIED.

For Grammatical Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Language Simplified," pp. 60 and 62.

Le général, les généraux; le corail, les coraux.

3. L'univers est admirable.	The universe is admirable.
Visiterai-je le duc et le général ?	Shall I visit the duke and the general ?
Il a des tulipes et des renoncules.	He has tulips and ranunculuses.
Sa furie est ridicule.	His fury is ridiculous.
Le futur est incertain.	The future is uncertain.
Le luth est un instrument de musique.	The lute is a musical instrument.
Il est sujet au rhumatisme.	He is subject to rheumatism.
4. Le Turc a des flûtes.	The Turk has some flutes.
Je suis sûr qu'il le visitera.	I am sure that he will visit him.
Nous fûmes crédules.	We were credulous.
5. Auguste est fatigué.	Augustus is fatigued.
Julie a des figues.	Julia has some figs.
Il admire la musique de cet opéra.	He admires the music of this opera.

LESSON 14.—THE LETTER *U* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

Un opéra, des opéras. Un piano, des pianos. Un écho, des échos.

Has he a flute ? A-t-il une flûte ? *Yes, Sir.* Oui, Monsieur.

6. Aime-t-il la solitude ?	Does he like solitude ?
Oui, Monsieur, beaucoup.	Yes, Sir, very much.
L'ingratitude est détestable.	Ingratitude is destestable.
Le consul a-t-il une mule ?	Has the consul a mule?
Oui, il a une mule.	Yes, he has a mule.
La vertu est aimable.	Virtue is amiable.
Des globules homœopathiques.	Some homœopathic globules.
Sont-ils robustes ?	Are they robust ?
Non, ils ne sont pas robustes.	No, they are not robust.
La multitude était furieuse.	The multitude was furious.

Exercise.

Qui murmure ? Le cousin du duc murmure. Admire-t-il la nature ? Oui, il admire la nature. Aimez-vous (*do you like*) la musique ? Oui, Monsieur, j'aime beaucoup la musique. Le juge est-il juste ? Oui, le juge est juste. Etes-vous fatigué ? Non, Madame, je ne suis pas fatigué. Où est la statue du duc ? Elle (*it*) est sur la table. Avez-vous du macaroni ? Qui a du musc ? Le droguiste a du musc.

LESSON 15.—On the letter *Y*.

1. When alone, or the first letter of a syllable, and immediately followed by a vowel, the letter *Y*, called in French *i grec*, has the sound of the French *i*. See p. 106.

Les yeux, *the eyes;* yacht; Yankee; yatagan; *Y*, *there.*

2. The letter *Y* has the same sound as *i* when between two consonants, or at the end of a word, and is brief.

Une syllabe; un jury; une lyre; un cyprès; Sully.
Synonyme; Egypte; hypocrite; Sylla; Neuilly.

3. When placed between two vowels, the letter *Y* has the sound of a double French *i* (see p. 106), the first *i* being joined to the first vowel, and sounded with it, the second by itself: so *payer* is pronounced *pai-i-er.*

Payer, *to pay;* essayer, *to try;* bégayer, *to stammer.*

4. The letter *Y* has also the sound of a double French *i* in the following words, the second *i* rather long:—

Pays, *country;* pronounce *pai-is;* and the derivatives
Paysan, *countryman;* le paysage, *the landscape.*

LESSON 16.—On the letter *Y* (*continued*).

5. In words having *oy*, that syllable is pronounced like *oa-i*, *joyeux*, pronounce *joa-i-eux.*

Voyelle, *vowel;* joyeux, *joyous;* royal; noyer, *to drown.*

6. The letter *Y* has the sound of one French *i*, though coming between two vowels in the following words:—*Payen*, pronounce *pa-i-en.*

Payen, *pagan;* Bayonne, *a town;* bayonnette; Bayard.
Mayence; Cayenne; Lafayette; Bayadère.

7. Some of these words are now generally spelt with *i*, and a diæresis over the *i* (*ï*).

Baïonnette; païen, *pagan.*

Similarities.

8. Most words ending in *ile* and *ine* are alike in both languages.

Docile; fertile; la bile.—Une machine; la famine; doctrine.

LESSON 15.—THE LETTER *Y* EXEMPLIFIED.

For Grammatical Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Language Simplified," pp. 64 and 66.

I am at my cousin's. Je suis chez mon cousin.
Is he at home? Est-il chez lui? *Yes, he is.* Oui, Monsieur, il y est.

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1. Le Turc a-t-il un yatagan? Has the Turk a yataghan?
Oui, il a un yatagan. Yes, he has a yataghan.
Quel animal a des yeux perçants? What animal has piercing eyes?
Le lynx a des yeux perçants. The lynx has piercing eyes.
2. Avez-vous du thym? Have you some thyme?
Oui, j'en ai. Yes, I have some.
A-t-il été à Neuilly? Has he been to Neuilly?
Oui, Monsieur, il y a été. Yes, sir, he has been there.
L'Egypte est une contrée fertile. Egypt is a fertile country.
Il a un onyx et une améthyste. He has an onyx and an amethyst.
3. Il a payé le dentiste. He has paid the dentist.
Essayez de prononcer ce mot. Try to pronounce this word.
4. Ce paysage est charmant. This landscape is charming.
Le paysan a eu un repas frugal. The peasant had a frugal repast.

LESSON 16.—THE LETTER *Y* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

Monsieur, Messieurs. Madame, Mesdames. Mademoiselle, Mesdemoiselles.

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5. A-t-il vu le Palais Royal? Has he seen the Palais Royal?
Oui, Monsieur, il l'a vu. Yes, sir, he has seen it.
Il y a six voyelles, *a, e, i, o, u, y.* There are six vowels, a, e, i, o, u, y.
6. A-t-il converti les payens? Has he converted the heathen?
Oui, Madame. Yes, madam.
A-t-il visité Bayonne? Has he visited Bayonne?
8. Elle est docile et tranquille. She is docile and tranquil.
Jeanne d'Arc fut une héroïne. Joan of Arc was a heroine.
Cette machine est ingénieuse. This machine is ingenious.

Exercise.

Neuilly est près de Paris. Le jury a-t-il acquitté son neveu? Oui, Mademoiselle, il l'a acquitté. Le style de Bossuet est sublime. Qui a été chez le juge? Son neveu a été chez le juge. A-t-il payé ses dettes? Oui, il les a payées. Qui est crédule? Le paysan est crédule. La lyre est un instrument de musique. La bayonnette fut inventée à Bayonne. Le yard est une mesure anglaise.

LESSON 17.—On the simple sounds, *AI, EI,* etc.

1. *Ai, eai, ay, ei,* are pronounced like *é* (see No. 2, p. 102) in *j'ai;* also in the perfect and future of verbs,—*je dansai; je visiterai.*

2. At the end of nouns, or when followed by *s, t, x,* or a silent *e,* *Ai* has the sound of *è* open grave (see No. 4, p. 102, and No. 2, p. 104).

Delai ; je dansais ; il danserait ; il paie, *he pays.*

Aî is sounded as the very open *è,* (see No. 3, p. 104), *maître ; naître.*

3. In *nous faisons,* we make ; *je faisais, tu faisais, il faisait, nous faisions, vous faisiez, ils faisaient, faisant* ; also in their compounds, *Ai* has the sound of the unaccented *e,* (see No. 2, p. 122).

4. In the Past Definite of all verbs in *ger,* pronounce *ea* like *a* in *far.*

Il corrigea, *he corrected;* il arrangea, *he arranged.*

5. Before the time of Voltaire, *oi* was used instead of *ai* in the imperfect of the indicative, in the future conditional, and in many words in which *oi* was pronounced as *ey* in *they,* such as *Français,* French ; *faible,* feeble, which were formerly written *François, foible.* Voltaire caused this irregularity in the pronunciation to be be corrected, by changing *o* into *a.*

LESSON 18.—On the simple sounds *AU, Œ, EU, OU.*

6. At the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of words, *au* is pronounced like *o* grave ; also *aux, eau, eaux, aud, aut, ault, auld.*

Faux, *false ;* veau, *veal ;* ciseaux, *scissors.*

Chaud, *warm ;* haut, *high ;* Perrault ; Larochefoucauld.

7. In the following words *au* is pronounced like *o* acute.

Authentique ; autocratie ; automne ; autel, *altar.*

Authographe ; augmenter ; aurore ; j'aurai, *I shall have,* etc.

Laurier, *laurel ;* mauvais, *bad ;* autorité ; je saurai, *I shall know,* etc.

8. *Œ* is pronounced like *é* accented in Œdipe.

9. *Œ* is sounded like *u* of *but* in the following words : l'œil, *the eye ;* œillade, *look ;* œillet, *pink.*

10. *Eu,* has an acute sound much like the unaccented *e,* but more acute (see No. 2, p. 122) in such words as *jeune, seule,* &c.

11. *Eu, œu,* have the grave sound of the unaccented *e* strongly articulated—Bleu ; neveu, *nephew ;* nœud, *knot.*

12. In the verb *avoir, to have,* also in a few nouns, *eu* has the sound of a sharp French *u*—J'eus, *I had ;* eu, *had ;* gageure, *wager.*

13. *Ou* is sounded as *oo* in *too* and *room*—Nous, *we ;* une source.

Similarities.

14. Words ending in *ary* become French by changing *ary* into *aire.*

Military, militaire ; nécessaire ; ordinaire ; littéraire ; le salaire.

LESSON 17.—THE SIMPLE SOUNDS *AI, EI, EA*, EXEMPLIFIED.

For Grammatical Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Language Simplified," pp. 68 and 70.

Un ministre prudent. *Une princesse prudente.*
Des ministres prudents. *Des princesses prudentes.*

1. Je visiterai le capitaine.	I shall visit the captain.
Je dansai hier.	I danced yesterday.
2. Il aime le mois de Mai.	He likes the month of May.
Ce long délai lui fut fatal.	That long delay was fatal to him.
Il a le portrait du capitaine.	He has the portrait of the captain.
L'air est frais ce matin.	The air is cool this morning.
Je visiterais le palais du prince.	I should visit the prince's palace.
Le maître a une belle chaîne.	The master has a fine chain.
3. Il faisait des extraits.	He was making extracts.
A-t-il admiré sa bienfaisance ?	Has he admired his benevolence ?
4. Il corrigea ce verbe.	He corrected this verb.
Elle arrangeait sa toilette.	She was arranging her toilette.
5. Ce Français est très-faible.	This Frenchman is very weak.
Il encourageait les arts.	He was encouraging the arts.

LESSON 18.—THE SIMPLE SOUNDS *AU, OU, Œ, EU*, EXEMPLIFIED.

Constant, constants ; constante, constantes.

Rural, ruraux ; moral, moraux.

6. Auguste a chaud.	Augustus is warm.
Cette eau est claire et limpide.	This water is clear and limpid.
Il visiterait les tombeaux.	He would visit the tombs.
7. Ce fait est authentique.	This fact is authentic.
8. A-t-il la tragédie d'Œdipe ?	Has he the tragedy of Œdipus ?
9. Nous avons des œillets.	We have some pinks.
10. Sa jeune sœur est seule.	Her young sister is alone.
11. Le neveu a une cravate bleue.	The nephew has a blue cravat.
12. J'eus gagné une gageure.	I had gained a wager.
13. Nous avons tous de la soupe.	We all have some soup.
14. Il lui paie son salaire.	He pays him his salary.
L'air est nécessaire.	Air is necessary.

Exercise.

Cette mousseline est très-fine. Il a une réputation littéraire. Cet autographe est authentique. Elle a tourmenté la servante. L'automne est une saison agréable en Angleterre (*in England*). Ces domestiques sont prudents. Il a autorisé la publication de cette biographie. Je visiterai son neveu. Ils sont constants et persévérants. Ils ont des droits (*rights*) égaux. Il admire la gloire militaire de la France et de l'Angleterre.

LESSON 19.—On the Diphthongs.

1. A diphthong is a syllable in which the sound of two vowels is distinctly heard in a single emission of the voice.

2. *Ai* followed by the liquid *l* (see page 144), is pronounced as the English letter *i*, prolonging the sound of that letter.

Une bataille, *a battle;* il raille, *he rails at;* une caille, *a quail.*

3. *Ia, ya,* are pronounced as *ya* in *yard.*

Un piano, *a piano;* un diamant, *a diamond.*

4. *Ié, iai,* and *ier* are sounded like the French *i* of No. 1, p. 106, and *é* of No. 2, p. 102—Pitié; je priai, *I prayed;* papier.

Iè, iais, iait, and *iaie* are sounded like the French *i* and *è* of No. 4, p. 102, and No. 6, p. 102.

5. *Oi, oie,* are nearly pronounced as *oah* in *Noah,* or *wha* in *what.*

La voix, *the voice;* la proie, *the prey;* un Danois, *a Dane.*

6. *Ieu* is like the French *i* of No. 1, p. 106, and the grave sound of the unaccented *e* strongly pronounced. See No. 11, p. 114.

Dieu, *God;* studieux, *studious.*

7. *Io* is sounded as the French *i* (see p. 106), and *o*—La violence.

8. *Oè* is pronounced as *oe* in *poetry.*—Un poète; poème.

LESSON 20.—On the Diphthongs (*continued*).

9. *Oê,* diphthong, is sounded nearly as *who* and *ah* in the following words, or the French *a* long grave.

Un poêle, *a stove;* une poêle, *a frying pan.*

10. *Oui* is sounded as *oo* in *too* and the French *i* of No. 1, p. 106—Oui, *yes;* Louis, *Lewis.*

11. *Ué* and *uel* are pronounced, the first as the French *u* (see *u*, page 110) and *ay;* the second as the French *u* and the English word *ell.*

Il a tué, *he has killed;* cruel, m., cruelle, f.; un duel, *a duel.*

12. *Ui* is sounded as *we*:—un fruit; un fluide.

13. After the letters *g* and *q*, the *u* is generally silent, as in *ua, ué, ui.*

Fatigué; qualité; question.

14. In the following words *u* is sounded though coming after a *g.*

Aiguille, *needle;* la Guyenne; la Guyane; inextinguible; arguer; un linguiste.

15. In the following words *ua* is sounded like *who* and *ah.*

Alguazil; lingual; la Guadeloupe; Guadalquivir.

16. For *u* pronounced after *q*, see page 148.

Similarities.

17. Words ending in *ory,* become French by changing *ory* into *oire.*

Glory, la gloire; un promontoire; une histoire; la mémoire.

LESSON 19.—The Diphthongs exemplified.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Simplified," pages 72 and 74.

Vain, vain, m., vaine, f.; *prudent*, prudent, m., prudente, f.; *famous*, fameux, m., fameuse, f.; *active*, actif, m., active, f.

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2. Il raille ses camarades.	He rails at his comrades.
Ce général a gagné la bataille.	That general has gained the battle.
3. Son piano est excellent.	His piano is excellent.
Le diamant est brillant.	The diamond is brilliant.
4. Je priai avec ferveur.	I prayed with fervour.
Cette bière est excellente.	This beer is excellent.
Sa nièce est prudente et active.	Her niece is prudent and active.
5. Elle a une voix admirable.	She has an admirable voice.
Sa mémoire est prodigieuse.	Her memory is prodigious.
6. Il est studieux et actif.	He is studious and active.
Votre sœur est pieuse.	Your sister is pious.
7. Où sont les violettes?	Where are the violets?
Sa violence était excessive.	His violence was excessive.
8. Il récompensera ce poète.	He will recompense that poet.
L'Iliade est un poème admirable.	The Iliad is an admirable poem.

LESSON 20.—The Diphthongs exemplified (*continued*).

Cruel, cruel, m., cruelle, f.; *ancient*, ancien, m., ancienne, f.

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9 La poêle est sur le poêle.	The frying pan is on the stove.
10. Louis est-il à Paris?	Is Louis at Paris?
Oui, Monsieur, il y est.	Yes, he is there.
11. Votre neveu est ponctuel.	Your nephew is punctual.
Sa nièce n'est pas ponctuelle.	His niece is not punctual.
12. Il accepte des fruits.	He accepts some fruit.
L'électricité est un fluide.	Electricity is a fluid.
13. Je suis fatigué.	I am tired.
14. A-t-elle de bonnes aiguilles?	Has she some good needles?
15. Qui a été à la Guadeloupe?	Who has been to Guadeloupe?
17. L'ivoire est durable.	Ivory is durable.
A-t-il visité l'Observatoire?	Has he visited the Observatory?

Exercise.

Avez-vous une histoire ancienne? Il a autorisé ce duel. Ces biscuits sont excellents. Il finit ce poème. Sa gloire sera immortelle. Sa sœur est en Guyenne. Sa mémoire est extraordinaire. L'histoire romaine est instructive et intéressante. Votre neveu a un rasoir excellent. Je finis cette histoire. Cette poire (*pear*) est délicieuse. Nos troupes sont victorieuses.

LESSON 21.—On the Nasal Sounds.

1. As the combination of the vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, with the consonants *m* and *n* have, in most cases, a simple and indivisible sound, they are called nasal vowels or sounds.

2. First Nasal Sound.—*Am*, *em*, *an*, *aen*, *ean*, *en*, are pronounced all alike, and very much as *an* in *want*.

Un empire, *an empire;* un prétendant, *a pretender;* Jean, *John*.

3. In pronouncing the English word *want* the tongue touches the palate at the letter *n*. In order to produce the true nasal sounds of *am*, *an*, etc., in French, the tongue must *not* touch the palate at all; and so with the other nasal sounds.

4. Second Nasal Sound.—*Aim*, *eim*, *im*, *ym*, *ain*, *ein*, *in*, *yn*, are pronounced very nearly like *an* in *and*, or *en* in *length*.

Impie, *impious;* un prince, *a prince;* du thym, *thyme;* un symptôme; demain, *to-morrow;* le peintre, *the painter*.

5. Third Nasal Sound.—*Om*, *on*, *eon*, are nearly pronounced as *on* in *I won't*, (I will not).

La pompe, *the pump;* annoncer, *to announce;* un pigeon.

LESSON 22.—On the Nasal Sounds (*continued*).

6. Fourth Nasal Sound.—*Um*, *un*, *eun*, are nearly pronounced as *un* in *hunt*.

Un parfum, *a perfume;* brun, *brown;* commun, *common*.

7. The preceding combinations of letters do not partake of the nasal sound when followed by a vowel, as cousine, amitié, *friendship;* or when followed by a repetition of the *m* or *n*, as in *immortel*, *annuité*, *ennemi*, enemy.

NASAL.	NOT NASAL.
L'an, *the year;* le cousin, m.	L'année, *the year;* la cousine, f.

8. *En*, however is nasal in the following words:—

Enivrer, *to inebriate;* s'enorgueillir, *to become proud;* ennoblir, *to ennoble;* ennui, and derivatives.

9. *Em* is also nasal in all verbs beginning with *emm*.

Emmener, *to take away.* Emmagasiner, *to store.*

10. *Ent* at the end of third persons plural of verbs has never the nasal sound; these letters are quite silent; but when the next word begins with a vowel, the *t* must be sounded on it.

Ils avancent, *they advance;* ils descendent, *they descend.*

Dansent-ils?—Ils aiment à parler, *they like to speak.*

Similarities.

11. Most words ending in *ance* and *ence* are alike in both languages.

Une lance; la chance; l'ignorance.—La prudence; l'éloquence.

LESSON 21.—The Nasal Sounds exemplified.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Simplified," pages 76, 78.

Dancer, danseur, danseuse; flatteur, flatteuse.

2. Ce danseur et cette danseuse ont été applaudis.	These two dancers have been applauded.
Ils contenteront leurs parents.	They will satisfy their parents.
Une promesse trompeuse.	A deceitful promise.
Ils sont attentifs.	They are attentive.
Elle appréhende le danger.	She apprehends danger.
Il a déploré cet accident.	He has deplored that accident.
4. Ce prince est indulgent.	That prince is indulgent.
Ce peintre est célèbre.	This painter is celebrated.
Quand finira-t-il cette peinture?	When will he finish that painting?
Ce symptôme est alarmant.	That symptom is alarming.
Il est vain, mais sincère.	He is vain, but sincere.
5. Ces pigeons sont bien tendres.	These pigeons are very tender.
Elle a consolé ses parents.	She has consoled her parents.
Il a un style concis et clair.	He has a concise and clear style.

LESSON 22.—The Nasal Sounds exemplified (*continued*).

Frank, franc, m. franche, f; *long*, long, m. longue, f.
White, blanc, m. blanche, f; *sharp*, malin, m. maligne, f.

6. Ce parfum est agréable.	This perfume is agreeable.
Il a un habit brun.	He has a brown coat.
7. Ma cousine a une annuité.	My cousin has an annuity.
Une année est bientôt passée.	A year is soon past.
8. L'oisiveté produit l'ennui.	Idleness produces weariness.
Il ne s'enivre jamais.	He never gets inebriated.
9. Emmenez-le avec vous.	Take him with you.
10. Ils confirment son opinion.	They confirm his opinion.
Invitent-ils son cousin?	Do they invite his cousin?
Ils renoncent à leur projet.	They renounce their project.
11. J'admire sa prudence.	I admire his prudence,
Où sont les lances des soldats?	Where are the soldiers' lances?

Exercise.

Il est franc et sincère. Il est malin. Elle a un long châle. Son éloquence est touchante. Il a beaucoup (*much*) de persévérance. L'impératrice est aimable. Elle a une longue robe (*dress*). J'embellirai mon jardin. Sa cousine est maligne. Sa prudence est remarquable. Quand a-t-il été au concert? Il implore son pardon. Il a renoncé à ce projet. Il a admiré l'Exposition de Londres. Il ressemble à son oncle. Je préfère les melons aux oignons.

LESSON 23.—On the Nasal Sounds (*continued*).

1. In words ending with *n*, having the nasal sound, and coming before a word beginning with a vowel, the nasal sound should be preserved, and an *n* carried on to the next word, except in nouns.

Un an, *a year;* bon homme, *good man.* Pron. *un-nan; bon-nhomme.*

2. *En* is generally sounded as *an* in *and*, or *en* in *length*, when preceded by *i*.

Il maintient, *he maintains;* un opticien ; ancien.

3. In nouns and adjectives that have a *t* after *ien*, and their derivatives, *en* has the sound of *an* in *want.*

Patient ; la patience ; Orient, *East.*

4. *Oin* is pronounced as *oo* in *too*, and *an* in *and.* Soin, *care.*

5. *Uin* is sounded as the French *u* and *an* in *and.* Juin, *June*

6. *En* has also the sound of *an* in *and*, or *en* in *length*, in many words ending in *en*, though not preceded by *i;* and also in the middle of some words.

Un examen, *an examination;* un agenda, *a memorandum book;* un pensum, *a school-boy's imposition* ; un appendice, *an appendix;* ennemi ; Gassendi ; Mentor ; Benjamin.

LESSON 24.—On the Nasal Sounds (*continued*).

7. Pronounce *im* and *in* as in English, in foreign proper names. *Ibrahim.*

8. *Um* is pronounced as *omme* in all Latin words.

Museum ; Forum ; opium ; album ; minimum.

9. *Am* in proper names is sounded as *am* in English.

Rotterdam ; Amsterdam ; Cham ; Priam ; Abraham.

10. *Am* in *Adam* has the nasal sound.

11. *En* and *em* have not the nasal sound in foreign words.

Hymen ; Jérusalem ; Eden ; item ; amen ; harem.

12. *En* retains the nasal sound in *encyclopédie, nomenclature.*

13. The *ons* in *Monsieur*, Sir, gentleman, Mr, has a sound between that of the English words *Muss* and *Moss;* and *ieur* is like *ieu* of No. 6, p. 116.

Similarities.

14. Some verbs become French by changing *ish* into *ir.*

To finish, finir ; bannir ; embellir ; périr ; punir ; polir.

15. Most words ending in *ant* and *ent* are alike in both languages. Elégant ; constant ; pédant ; arrogant ; ignorant ; un instant. Content ; excellent ; éloquent ; ardent ; un compliment ; un torrent.

LESSON 23.—The Nasal Sounds exemplified (*continued*).

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Simplified," pp. 80, 82.

He has a round table. Il a une table ronde.

1. A-t-il consolé un ami ?	Has he consoled a friend ?
J'ai passé un an en France.	I have spent a year in France.
Voici un enfant charitable.	Here is a charitable child.
2. Il maintient son opinion.	He maintains his opinion.
Etes-vous Parisien ?	Are you a Parisian ?
Non, Monsieur, je suis Italien.	No, sir, I am an Italian.
Ce musicien a donné un concert.	That musician gave a concert.
3. Il a beaucoup de patience.	He has much patience.
Il a des clients très-patients.	He has very patient clients.
Il a fait un voyage en Orient.	He has made a voyage to the East.
4. Il a soin de ses parents.	He takes care of his parents.
Elle est moins polie que sa sœur.	She is less polite than her sister.
5. Alcuin fut ministre de Charlemagne.	Alcuin was minister of Charlemagne.
Ils aiment le mois de Juin.	They like the month of June.
6. Il a passé son examen.	He has passed his examination.
L'ennemi est près de la citadelle.	The enemy is near the citadel.
Benjamin a eu un pensum.	Benjamin has had an imposition.

LESSON 24.—The Nasal Sounds exemplified (*continued*).

He is more patient than you. Il est plus patient que vous.

7. Ibrahim Pacha visita Birmingham.	Ibrahim Pacha visited Birmingham.
8. Je finirai cet album demain.	I will finish this album to-morrow.
9. A-t-il été à Amsterdam ?	Has he been to Amsterdam ?
10. Qui était Adam ?	Who was Adam ?
11. Titus détruisit Jérusalem.	Titus destroyed Jerusalem.
12. Voici une encyclopédie.	Here is an encyclopedia.
13. Avez-vous visité le Forum ?	Have you visited the Forum ?
Oui, Monsieur, je l'ai visité.	Yes, sir, I have visited it.
14. Il embellit son jardin.	He embellishes his garden.
15. Ce torrent est formidable.	This torrent is formidable.
Il est arrogant et ignorant.	He is arrogant and ignorant.

Exercise.

Julien, empereur romain, résidait à Paris, au Palais des Thermes. Voici une histoire intéressante. Il a une cravate bleue. Ce poème est bien (*very*) ancien. Il faut que je visite ce monsieur. Pierre Gassendi était un philosophe français très-éminent et un mathématicien distingué. Ils sont plus éloquents que cet orateur.

LESSON 25.—On the unaccented and silent *E*.

1. One of the greatest difficulties of the French pronunciation is to know when the unaccented *E* should not be pronounced, and when and how it should be sounded.

2. When the unaccented *E* is to be pronounced, it has nearly the sound of *u* in the English word *but*.

L'arsenal; l'arsenic.

3. The unaccented *E* is quite mute when it comes after a vowel in the same syllable (la modestie), or when final in polysyllables, if followed by another word beginning with a vowel.

La brosse est sur la table. *The brush is on the table.*

4. The unaccented *E* is also mute or dropped when it comes after a consonant, and is not followed by another consonant in the same syllable: ennemi, *enemy*. This observation applies also to *ch* and *qu*, followed by *e*: un cheval, méthodiquement.

La broderie de votre cousine. *Your cousin's embroidery.*

5. The unaccented *E* is omitted in monosyllables when the next word begins with a vowel. See elision, No. 8, page 68.

6. When *Je*, I, *ce*, it, follow the verb, the *e* is retained, but is invariably silent.

Ai-je un bracelet? *Have I a bracelet?* Est-ce ici? *Is it here?*

LESSON 26.—On the unaccented and silent *E* (*continued*).

7. When the *E* is at the end of a word of more than one syllable, not followed by another word, as in estimable, or followed by another word that begins with a consonant or *h* aspirated, it should be sounded so as to be but slightly heard—it is nearly silent.

Une belle table. *A fine table.* Une grande hache. *A large hatchet.*

8. For the third persons plural of verbs ending in *ent*, see No. 10, p. 118; for the unaccented *E* in monosyllables ending in *s*, and in any word followed by a consonant, see No. 2, page 104.

9. *E* unaccented coming before *ss* is sounded as *u* in *but* in the following words:—

Dessus, *over;* dessous, *under;* ressembler, *to resemble;* ressortir, *to go out again;* ressaisir, *to seize again;* ressentir, *to feel;* une ressource, *a resource;* resserrer, *to make tighter;* ressort, *spring;* se ressouvenir, *to remember.*

Similarities.

10. Most words ending in *ge* are alike in both languages.

Une orange; une barge; un vestige; un refuge.

LESSON 25.—THE UNACCENTED *E* EXEMPLIFIED.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Simplified," pages 84 and 86.

He is very rich. Il est fort riche. *He is the richest.* Il est le plus riche.

N.B.—In this and the three following lessons the *E*, when silent, or nearly so, is printed in Italics.

2. J'aim*e* cet appartement.	I like this apartment.
L'arsenic est un poison violent.	Arsenic is a violent poison.
Il désapprouv*e* ces entrepris*es*.	He disapproves of these enterprises.
3. Ce remèd*e* est efficace.	This remedy is efficacious.
Cett*e* musiqu*e* est gai*e*.	That music is gay
Il est rich*e* et généreux.	He is rich and generous.
4. Cett*e* galeri*e* est longu*e*.	This gallery is long.
Ne finira-t-il pas c*e* bracelet ?	Will he not finish that bracelet ?
Donnez-moi ces enveloppes.	Give me these envelopes.
Ces boulevards sont très-beaux.	These boulevards are very fine.
Rincera-t-il ces gobelets ?	Will he rinse these goblets ?
5. L'orang*e* est sur la tabl*e*.	The orange is upon the table.
J'aim*e* beaucoup cett*e* musiqu*e*.	I like this music very much.
6. Est-c*e* elle ? Oui, c'est elle.	Is it she ? Yes, it is she.
Ai-j*e* eu d*e* bonn*es* bott*es* ?	Have I had good boots ?
Suis-j*e* prisonnier ?	Am I a prisoner ?

LESSON 26.—THE UNACCENTED *E* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

My uncle, mon oncle.	*My aunts*, mes tantes.
Our uncle, notre oncle.	*Our parents*, nos parents.

7. Blâmez cett*e* conduit*e*.	Blame that conduct.
Cett*e* harangu*e* est trop longu*e*.	This harangue is too long.
La servant*e* n'est pas ici.	The servant is not here.
Ils ont un*e* bell*e* tabl*e*.	They have a fine table.
Cett*e* fabl*e* n'est pas joli*e*.	This fable is not pretty.
9. Il ressembl*e* à son oncl*e*.	He resembles his uncle.
Étiez-vous sans ressources ?	Were you without resources ?
10. Ils ont d*e* bonn*es* oranges.	They have good oranges.
Il y a une barg*e* sur le canal.	There is a barge on the canal.

Exercise.

Ce cimetière est très-vast*e*. Cett*e* musiqu*e* est très-mélodieus*e*. Mon oncl*e* est très-rich*e*. Ma cousin*e* préfère c*e* bracelet. Le lieutenant soupera à six heures avec son capitain*e*. Je reçois mes parents. Il distribuera nos armes. Ma tabl*e* est très-longu*e*. Passez-lui ces enveloppes. Il reçoit du vin (*wine*). Nous recevons nos cousin*es*. A-t-il un passeport ? Il me secondera dans mes projets. Il occupera ma plac*e*.

LESSON 27.—On the unaccented *E* (*continued*).

1. The unaccented *E* is generally sounded in the *first* and *second* persons *plural* conditional of verbs of the first conjugation, where *e* is followed by the syllables *rions* and *riez*; *nous préfèrerions*, we should prefer; *vous préfèreriez*; and in a few words where *e* is followed by a diphthong, such as *ier*.

Un chancelier, *a chancellor*; un coutelier, *a cutler*.

2. When the unaccented *E* comes after two consonants belonging to the same syllable, such as *bl*, *tr*, &c. (*agréablement*), or after a syllable having a consonant sound—that is, a sound in which one or two consonants are fully articulated (*arsenic*)—the unaccented *e* is sounded like *u* in *but*.

Raisonnablement, *reasonably*; noblement, *nobly*; obtenir, *to obtain*.

3. The unaccented *E* is also pronounced when it comes before an *h* aspirated, and in *le*, him, it, after the imperative, even if followed by a word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

Le héros. Donnez-le à ma sœur, *Give it to my sister*.

LESSON 28—On the unaccented *E* (*continued*).

4. It follows from the preceding remarks, that when there are two unaccented *E*'s in two successive syllables, the *first* only is generally to be heard; when three, the *first* and *third* are to be pronounced, etc.

Je l*e* chéris, *I cherish him*. Je n*e* le finis pas, *I do not finish it*.

5. When *que* is found amongst other syllables composed of unaccented *e*'s, the *e* of *que* is sounded as *u* in *but*.

Que n*e* le finissiez-vous? *Why did you not finish it?*

6. *Re* in *votre*, your, and *notre*, our, is generally entirely dropped when before a word beginning with a consonant.

Vot*re* tante, *your aunt*; not*re* cousine, pron. *not-coos-in*.

7. The unaccented *E* in monosyllables beginning a sentence may generally be dropped or pronounced; generally it is better to sound it. The ear must be the judge.

Similarities.

8. Most words ending in *ne* are alike in both languages.

Une scène; la fortune; la zône; une tribune; profane.

LESSON 27.—THE UNACCENTED *E* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

For Rules and Verbs, see in "French Simplified," p. 86.

Thy,—Ton, m.s.; ta, f.s.; tes, pl. Où est ton cousin? *Where is thy cousin?*

Your,—Votre, s.; vos, pl. Il a vos roses. *He has your roses.*

1. Vous imiteriez vos parents.	You would imitate your parents.
Inviteriez-vous le chancelier?	Would you invite the chancellor?
Vous danseriez avec elle.	You would dance with her.
Excuseriez-vous votre coutelier?	Should you excuse your cutler?
Vous exécuteriez mes ordres.	You would execute my orders.
Nous formerions une classe.	We would form a class.
2. Il parle correctement.	He speaks correctly.
Cette forteresse est imprenable.	That fortress is impregnable.
Embellissez votre appartement.	Embellish your apartment.
Qu'a décidé le parlement?	What has the parliament decided?
Il se querelle avec le capitaine.	He quarrels with the captain.
3. Punissez-le, il le mérite.	Punish him, he deserves it.
Ce héros périt noblement.	That hero perished nobly.
Etablissez-le à Paris.	Establish him at Paris.

LESSON 28.—THE LETTER *E* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

His, her, its,—Son, m.s.; sa, f.s.; ses, pl. Où est son dé? *Where is her thimble?*

Their,—Leur, s., leurs, pl. Qui a leur balle? *Who has their ball?*

4. Je ne l'ai pas puni.	I have not punished him.
Je ne le polis pas.	I do not polish it.
Je ne le redemande pas.	I do not ask for it again.
5. Que ne le punit-il?	Why does he not punish him?
Que ne le redemandez-vous?	Why do you not ask for it again?
6. Votre cousine est à Paris.	Your cousin is in Paris.
Notre marmelade est excellente.	Our marmalade is excellent.
Votre famille est très-riche, f.	Your family is very rich.
8. Où est sa lanterne?	Where is her lantern?
Cette scène est bien touchante.	This scene is very touching.

Exercise.

Où était votre oncle? Il était en France. Recevez-vous votre cousin? Je ne le reçois pas. Alexandre Dumas est l'auteur des Trois (*three*) Mousquetaires. Il plaide notre cause. Il admire cette scène. Considérez le spectacle de l'univers et admirez l'harmonie qui y (*there*) règne. La fortune lui est favorable. Je ne reçois pas la visite de sa famille. Il a passé la zône torride.

LESSON 29.—Consonants and Union of Words.

1. Consonants in French have generally the same power as in English, particularly when they begin a syllable.

2. When at the end of a word they are generally not sounded at all, or very slightly.

3. When a word ending with a consonant is followed by a word beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute, the last consonant of the first word should be carried on to the second, when both are so intimately connected as to require no pause.

Les_allées, *the alleys.* Nous_invitons, *we invite.*

In these examples it is obvious that the articles *les*, *nous*, cannot stand by themselves; and as they must necessarily be followed by a noun or a verb, the *s* is to be articulated on the next word which begins with a vowel, though the *s* in *les* and *nous* is not heard at all when these words are pronounced by themselves, or followed by another word beginning with a consonant (*les voix*). This observation applies to the other consonants.

LESSON 30.—On Union of Words (*continued*).

4. The following consonants at the end of words change their sound when they are carried on to the next word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

5. The letter *D* at the end of a word is generally pronounced as *t* on the following word:—

Un grand_homme, *a great man;* Rend-il? *Does he render?*

6. The last *D* of a noun is not heard in the following word, neither is the final *D* sounded in a few other cases.

Il a le regard assuré. *He has a bold look.*

7. In *Nord-Est* and *Nord-Ouest* the D is sounded as D.

8. *F* is sounded as *V*.—Il a neuf_oranges.

9. *G* is sounded as *K*.

Il occupe un rang élevé. *He occupies an elevated position.*

10. *S* and *X* are sounded as *Z*.

Donnez ces abricots aux_enfants. *Give these apricots to the children.*

11. In most words ending in *ct*, *rt*, and *rd*, the last consonant must not be pronounced.

Un sort unjuste, *an unjust fate.*

Similarities.

12. Many English verbs become French by adding *er*.

To accept, accepter; consulter; adopter; inviter; admirer.

LESSON 29.—Consonants and Union of Words exemplified.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Simplified," pp. 92 and 94.

This or that, ce, cet, m.; cette, f.; ce rat; cet homme, *this man.*
These or those, ces. *He has those letters,* Il a ces lettres.

In this and the next three lessons the sign between two words is used to show that the last consonant of the first should be sounded on the second, as it begins with a vowel or *h* mute.

1. Modérez votre joie.	Moderate your joy.
Je préfère ce jasmin à cette rose.	I prefer this jessamine to that rose.
Il reçut ces_ambassadeurs.	He received those ambassadors.
2. Ces_efforts seront vains.	These efforts will be vain.
Ces_abricots sont délicieux.	These apricots are delicious.
Elle recevait cette robe.	She was receiving that dress.
3. Cet_hôtel était_en feu.	That hotel was on fire.
Il recevait_une lettre.	He was receiving a letter.
Cet_instrument est_harmonieux.	That instrument is harmonious.
Ils_ont_invité le docteur.	They have invited the doctor.
Vous_avez_été prudent.	You have been prudent.

LESSON 30.—Union of Words exemplified (*continued*).

Take this and give me that. Prenez ceci et donnez-moi cela.

5. Quand_a-t-il reçu ce livre?	When has he received this book?
Napoléon fut_un grand_homme.	Napoleon was a great man.
Vous rend-il service?	Does he render you a service?
A qui rend-elle cette bague?	To whom does she return this ring?
6. Il était grand et fort.	He was tall and strong.
Il a le regard assuré.	He has a bold look.
7. Le vent est-il au nord-est?	Is the wind in the north-east?
Non, il_est_au nord-ouest.	No, it is in the north-west.
8. Il a accepté neuf_amandes.	He has accepted nine almonds.
9. Il occupe un rang_éminent.	He occupies an eminent position.
10. Donnez ceci aux_enfants.	Give this to the children.
11. Il sort à six_heures.	He goes out at six o'clock.
12. Je consulterai le magistrat.	I shall consult the magistrate.
J'inviterai tous mes_amis.	I shall invite all my friends.

Exercise.

Il_a reçu ceci et ses frères ont reçu cela. Il a consulté ce docteur. Nous recevions des_abricots. Cet_officier occupe un rang_élevé dans l'armée. L'empereur embellit la capitale. Il_a reçu son diplôme hier. Quand_avez-vous reçu cette bière? Son énergie et sa persévérance sont la cause de sa prospérité. Quand_est-il entré?

LESSON 31.—On the Union of Words (*continued*).

1. The carrying of the last consonant of a word on to the next word beginning with a vowel or a consonant takes place as follows:—

2. Between an *article*—and a noun or an adjective.

Les_animaux ; les_honnêtes gens, *honest people.*

3. According to the general principle given, No. 3, p. 126, the last consonant of a *noun* should not be heard on the next word. Custom and harmony have, however, decided that it may be pronounced on some adjectives ; but never when the noun ends with *n* or *m*.

4. The last consonant of a noun is never carried on to the verb nor on any other word that may follow it. (See No. 3.)

5. This union takes place also between an *adjective*—and a noun.

Il_a de bons_enfants. *He has good children.*

6. Between an *adjective pronoun*—and a noun or adjective.

Ces_olives ; mes_anchois, *my anchovies.*

7. Between a *numeral adjective*—and a noun or adjective.

Il a six_oranges ; il a trois_aimables enfants (*children*).

8. Between a *personal pronoun*—and a verb.

Nous_arrivons ; il les_a admirés.

LESSON 32.—On the Union of Words (*continued*).

9. This union of words, *spoken of in the preceding lessons*, takes place also as follows:—

Between *an auxiliary verb*—and an adjective or a participle.

Ils sont_aimables ; ils_ont_aidé son_oncle.

10. Between an *adverb*—and an adjective or a participle.

Il est très_honnête ; ils sont fort_admirés.

11. Between a *preposition*—and a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, an indefinite article, or a verb.

C'est pour_Alfred et pour_elle ; c'est pour_un soldat.

12. Between a *conjunction*—and a pronoun, a verb, or an indefinite article.

Il ne chanta pas, mais_il dansa. *He did not sing, but danced.*

13. The *T* of **et**, *and*, is never sounded. Il danse et il valse.

14. There are exceptions which can be learned only by practice. Affectation and harshness must be carefully avoided.

Similarities.

15. Many verbs become French by changing *ise* or *ize* into *iser*. *To organise*, organiser ; immortaliser ; civiliser ; tranquilliser.

LESSON 31.—THE UNION OF WORDS EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Simplified," pp. 96 and 98.

This one, celui-ci, m.; celle-ci, f. *These*, ceux-ci, m.; celles-là, f.
That one, celui-là, m.; celle-là, f. *Those*, ceux-là, m.; celles-là, f.

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2. Il lui rend les_anchois.	He returns the anchovies to him.
Les_honnêtes gens sont_honorés.	Honest people are honoured.
3. J'aime ce bracelet élégant.	I like this elegant bracelet.
Il_est parti pour les_Etats-Unis.	He has set out for the United States.
Cette nation est_invincible.	This nation is invincible.
4. Ce fruit est_excellent.	This fruit is excellent.
5. Les bons_enfants sont_aimés.	Good children are loved.
Il_a d'aimables_enfants.	He has amiable children.
6. Ces_olives sont_excellentes.	These olives are excellent.
Leurs idées sont différentes.	Their ideas are different.
7. Il_a sept_artichauts.	He has seven artichokes.
Il_y avait dans l'hôpital huit_incurables.	There were in the hospital eight incurables.
8. Nous_admirons les héros.	We admire heroes.
Les_avez-vous_acceptés ?	Have you accepted them ?
Nous les_aimons beaucoup.	We like them very much.

LESSON 32.—THE UNION OF WORDS EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

I, je; *thou*, tu; *he*, il; *she*, elle.
We, nous; *you*, vous; *they*, ils, m.; *they*, elles, f.

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9. Elle est_attentive et docile.	She is attentive and docile.
Ils_ont_insulté leur capitaine.	They have insulted their captain.
10. La servante est très-active.	The servant is very active.
Ils sont fort_estimés.	They are much esteemed.
11. Est-elle chez_elle ?	Is she at home ?
Ce dé d'argent est pour_Amélie.	This silver thimble is for Amelia.
12. Il ne lut pas, mais_il parla.	He did not read, but he spoke.
13. Elle est laborieuse et active.	She is laborious and active.
14. Carnot organisa et dirigea de Paris quatorze armées.	Carnot organised and directed from Paris fourteen armies.
15. Pierre le Grand, né en 1682, civilisa la Russie.	Peter the Great, born in 1682, civilised Russia.

Exercise.

Voici deux rasoirs, celui-ci est pour votre cousin, et celui-là pour Auguste. Lui avez-vous_offert vos services ? Oui, je les lui ai offerts. Honneur_aux_inventeurs ! Rendons ces châles à votre tante. Sa conduite est_un mystère. Il a organisé ces_armées. Elle est_attentive. J'ai acheté (*bought*) deux montres (*watches*), celle-ci est pour votre frère et celle-là pour votre cousin.

LESSON 33.—On the letter *B*.

1. In the beginning of a syllable *B* is sounded as in English.

Une botte, *a boot;* la bible, *the bible;* une table, *a table.*

2. When double, only one *B* is sounded.

Un abbé, *an abbot*; le sabbat, *the sabbath.*
Both *b's* are heard in Abbeville, *a French town.*

3. At the end of a word, *B* is not sounded.

Du plomb, *some lead.*

4. At the end of proper names, *B* is generally sounded.

Job ; Caleb ; Jacob ; *also in* radoub, *the refitting of a ship.*
Christophe Colomb, *Christopher Columbus.*

5. In the middle of words, *B* is always sounded.

Abdiquer, *to abdicate;* obtenir, *to obtain.*

LESSON 34.—On the letter *C*.

6. *C* has the sound of *k* before *a, o, u, l, n, r, t.*

Comédie, *comedy;* le curé, *the vicar.*
Le climat, *the climate;* une cravate, *a cravat.*

7. Before *é, e, i, y,* and before *a, o, u,* with a cedilla (ç) under it, *C* has the sound of *S.*

Céleri, *celery;* la cité, *the city;* il reçut, *he received;* il menaça.

8. *C,* followed in the middle of a word by *ca, co, cu, cl, cr,* or *q,* is generally not sounded.

Il accompagne, *he accompanies;* il accuse, *he accuses.*
Il acquiert, *he acquires;* actif.

9. The sound of the double *C* is heard in the following words—

Une peccadile, *a small fault;* Bacchus, *and derivatives.*

10. The first *c* of *cc* is pronounced as *k,* and the second as *s* when followed by *e* or *i.*

Un accent, *an accent*; un accident, *an accident.*

Similarities.

11. Most words ending in *acle* are alike in both languages.
Le spectacle; un oracle ; un obstacle ; un miracle ; un tabernacle.

LESSON 33.—The letter *B* exemplified.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding Lessons of "French Simplified," p. 100.

It, Il, ce. *It is necessary*, il faut. *It is useful*, c'est utile.

1. Ma Bible est sur la table.	My Bible is on the table.
Ce banquier est très-riche.	This banker is very rich.
Cette bière est excellente.	This beer is excellent.
Il lui rendit les bracelets.	He returned her the bracelets.
Il faut que nous allions à ce bal.	We must go to this ball.
Nous lui rendions ses bottes.	We were returning to him his boots.
2. Le Rabbin observe le Sabbat.	The Rabbi observes the Sabbath.
Il faut qu'elle aille à Abbeville.	She must go to Abbeville.
3. Le plomb est un métal.	Lead is a metal.
4. Job était très-patient.	Job was very patient.
Christophe Colomb découvrit l'Amérique en 1498.	Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1498.
5. Charles dix fut obligé d'abdiquer en 1830.	Charles X. was obliged to abdicate in 1830.

LESSON 34.—The letter *C* exemplified.

It { il, *m.* { *I have seen your harp*, J'ai vu votre harpe,
elle, *f.* { *it is a very fine one*, elle est très-belle.

6. Ce prince est clément.	That prince is clement.
Il visita le Palais de Cristal.	He visited the Crystal Palace.
7. L'avarice est un vice.	Avarice is a vice.
Lui a-t-il rendu ce céleri ?	Has he returned her that celery ?
La servante est patiente.	The servant is patient.
8. J'accompagne cet artiste.	I accompany this artist.
Lui a-t-il rendu sa cravate ?	Has he returned him his cravat ?
Votre nièce est accusée.	Your niece is accused.
9. Voici une statue de Bacchus.	Here is a statue of Bacchus.
10. Elle a un accent agréable.	She has an agreeable accent.
Je déplore cet accident.	I deplore this accident.
11. Ce miracle est évident.	This miracle is evident.
Le célèbre oracle de Delphes.	The celebrated oracle of Delphi.

Exercise.

Je préfère la comédie à la tragédie. Il a accusé les innocents. Ne lui a-t-il pas rendu ses abricots. L'avarice est un vice. Il a assemblé ses compagnons. Le spectacle de l'univers est admirable. Soyez humble et patient. Préférez-vous le café au cacao ? Il faut qu'un prince soit clément. L'oracle de Delphes était célèbre. Il a des dahlias. Le capitaine est économe.

LESSON 35.—THE LETTER *C* (*continued*).

1. *C* at the end of words is generally articulated.

Un parc, *a park*; un Grec, *a Greek*; un Turc, *a Turk*.
Un bec, *a beak*; Cognac, *best brandy*; un bloc, *a block*.

2. *C* final is silent in the following words:—

Un escroc, *a sharper*; du tabac, *some tobacco*; un clerc, *a clerk*; un accroc, *a rent*; un estomac, *a stomach*; un banc, *a bench*; un cric, *a hand-screw*; un jonc, *a rush*; un franc, *a franc*; le flanc, *the flank*; un tronc, *a trunk*; il vainc, *he conquers*; blanc, *white*; caoutchouc, *india-rubber*; les échecs, *the chess*; les lacs, *the string, the snare*; also in je vaincs, *I conquer*; tu vaincs, *thou conquerest*.

3. The *C* in *porc*, hog, pork, is fully articulated when at the end of a sentence, or before a word beginning with a vowel; it is generally not sounded before a consonant.

4. The final *C*, when silent, is never pronounced on the following word, though beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

Le clerc est ici. *The clerk is here.*

LESSON 36.—ON THE LETTER *C* (*continued*).

5. The final *C* is pronounced on the next word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, in the following expressions:—

Donner un croc-en-jambe, *to trip a person*; à franc-étrier, *post-haste*; un porc-épic, *a porcupine*.

6. The letter *C* is pronounced like *g* in the following words:—

Second, *second*; seconder, *to second*, and in their derivatives; also in *reine-claude*, green gage.

7. *Ct* is generally sounded in words ending in *ct*.

Strict, exact, correct, tact, *tact, feeling*.

8. In the following words *ct* is mute:—

Un instinct, *an instinct*; un aspect, *an aspect*; le respect; circonspect.

Some pronounce the *ct* of the last three words as *k*.

9. In the middle of words *ct* is distinctly heard.

Rédacteur, *writer, editor*; la tactique, *the tactic*; un acteur, *an actor*.

Similarities.

10. Words ending in *cy* become French by changing *cy* into *ce*.

Clemency, la clémence; la constance; la régence; l'inconstance.

LESSON 35.—THE LETTER *C* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons of "French Simplified," pp. 104 and 106.

The objective personal pronouns are placed before the verb, and according to the following precedence, when there are several:

Me, te, se; nous, vous; le, la, les; lui, leur; y, en.

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1. Il m'a présenté au duc.	He has presented me to the duke.
Ne le rendra-t-il pas au Grec?	Will he not return it to the Greek?
Oui, il le lui rendra.	Yes, he will return it to him.
Ils passèrent près du lac.	They passed near the lake.
Ne vous rendra-t-il pas ce sac?	Will he not return to you that bag?
Oui, il me le rendra.	Yes, he will return it to me.
2. Je lui ai donné du tabac.	I have given him some tobacco.
Où est le clerc?	Where is the clerk?
Le clerc est près du banc.	The clerk is near the bench.
Ne lui rendez pas ce franc.	Do not return that franc to him.
Lui avez-vous offert du porc?	Have you offered him some pork?
Oui, je lui en ai offert.	Yes, I have offered him some.
4. Le tabac est un narcotique.	Tobacco is a narcotic.

LESSON 36.—THE LETTER *C* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

Do not return it to him. Ne le lui rendez pas.

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5. Il galope à franc-étrier.	He gallops at full speed.
A-t-il un porc-épic?	Has he a porcupine?
6. Elle arriva la seconde.	She arrived second.
Secondez-le dans ses projets.	Second him in his projects.
7. Il est strict et exact.	He is strict and exact.
Rendez-les au duc.	Return them to the duke.
8. Il est très-circonspect.	He is very circumspect.
9. Rendons-les à l'acteur.	Let us return them to the actor.
Ne les rendez pas au rédacteur.	Do not return them to the writer.
10. Imitez la clémence du prince.	Imitate the clemency of the prince.
Pierre le Grand visita Paris sous la Régence du Duc d'Orléans.	Peter the Great visited Paris under the regency of the Duke of Orleans.

Exercise.

La clémence est la vertu des rois (*kings*). Il est sur un bloc de marbre. La régence du Duc d'Orléans fut-elle fatale à la France? J'admire l'instinct de cet animal. Ne lui rendrai-je pas ce tabac? Vous a-t-il donné un franc? Il préfère les échecs (*chess*) aux cartes. Quand (*when*) a-t-il été au parc? Elle l'aime (*loves*) et le respecte. Le Turc et le Grec sont près du lac.

LESSON 37.—On *CH.*

1. The *ch* is generally sounded as *sh.*

Un architecte ; un chef ; la chimie, *chemistry.*

2. *Ch* is pronounced as *k* when followed by a consonant.

Le Christ ; chrétien, *christian ;* la chronologie ; chronique.

3. *Ch* is pronounced like *k* in words derived from the Greek language not in common use, in Italian names, and in some others.

Un chœur, *a choir ;* un chorus ; choriste ; un écho ; le chaos ; un orchestre, un anachorète ; la chorégraphie ; un archange ; l'archéologie ; un catéchumène ; le choléra morbus ; Eucharistie ; l'Ecole Polytechnique ; Anacharsis ; Michel-Ange ; Cham ; Chanaan ; Bacchus ; Machiavel ; Antiochus ; Melchisédec ; Achab.

4. *Ch* is pronounced like *k* at the end of words.

Munich ; Moloch ; Hénoch ; Saint-Roch ; Baruch.

5. *Ch* is silent in *almanach.*

6. *Cht* is pronounced like *k* in the following words :—

Un yacht, *a yacht.* Utrecht *and* Maëstricht, *towns in the Low Countries.*

LESSON 38.—On the letter *D.*

7. *D* is pronounced as in English at the beginning and in the middle of words.

Une date ; admirable ; une idée, *an idea.*

8. *D* final is generally silent.

Le bord, *the border ;* nid, *net ;* le mont St Bernard ; St Cloud.

9. It is articulated at the end of foreign names, of French names when preceded by a vowel, and of a few others.

Le sud, *the south ;* David ; Alfred ; le Cid ; George Sand.

10. When a word ends with *D*, it must, according to the rules of the union of words (see page 126), be carried on to the next word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, and be sounded as a *t*, particularly when at the end of a verb or an adjective.

Un grand homme, *a great man.* Rend-il ? *Does he render ?*

11. The final *D* is heard as *t* in the following compound words :—

Pied-à-terre, *momentary lodging ;* De pied en cap, *cap-a-pie.*

12. In *Nord-est* and *Nord-ouest* the *D* is sounded *D.*

13. In proper names the final LD or D is silent.

Larochefoucauld ; Arnaud, *a celebrated Jansenist.*

Similarities.

14. Most words ending in *id* become French by adding *e.*

Acid, acide ; insipide ; timide ; rapide ; liquide ; candide.

LESSON 37.—*CH* EXEMPLIFIED.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons of "French Simplified," p. 108 and 110.

He comes from it. Il en vient. *I have not any.* Je n'en ai pas.

1. L'architecte a-t-il des briques ?	Has the architect any bricks ?
Non, il n'en a pas.	No, he has none.
Vient-il de la Champagne ?	Does he come from Champagne ?
Oui, Monsieur, il en vient.	Yes, sir, he does.
2. Christophe a-t-il du chlore ?	Has Christopher some chlorine ?
Non, il n'en a pas.	No, he has not any.
Il a une maladie chronique.	He has a chronic disease.
3. Cet écho est admirable.	This echo is admirable.
Cham peupla l'Afrique.	Ham peopled Africa.
4. Munich est l'Athènes moderne.	Munich is modern Athens.
St Roch a un beau chœur.	St Roch has a fine choir.
5. A-t-il un almanach ?	Has he an almanac ?
Non, il n'en a pas.	No, he has not.
6. Avait-il un yacht ?	Had he a yacht ?
Maestricht est bien fortifié.	Maestricht is well fortified.

LESSON 38.—THE LETTER *D* EXEMPLIFIED.

Is he at St Cloud ? Est-il à St Cloud ? *Yes he is.* Oui, il y est.

7. Le dessert est-il sur la table ?	Is the dessert on the table ?
Oui, Monsieur, il y est.	Yes, sir, it is.
Il est diligent et studieux.	He is diligent and studious.
8. St Cloud est près de Paris.	St Cloud is near Paris.
Il arriva au bord de la rivière.	He arrived on the banks of the river.
9. Le Cid, tragédie de Corneille.	The Cid, a tragedy of Corneille.
10. Prétend-il être sculpteur ?	Does he pretend to be a sculptor ?
Quand abdiqua-t-il ?	When did he abdicate ?
11. Cette île est située au nord-est de la Laponie.	That island is situated to the north-east of Lapland.
12. Cette bière est acide.	This beer is acid.
Emma est timide et candide.	Emma is timid and candid.

Exercise.

La chronologie est la science des dates. Cette cathédrale est splendide. Il préfère les dattes aux amandes. Alfred le Grand encouragea les arts et les sciences. Cette limonade est délicieuse. Richard est candide. Le dentiste est-il à St Cloud ? Oui, Madame, il y est. Il est rigide et perfide. Quand est-il arrivé ?

LESSON 39.—On the letter *F*.

1. The letter *F* is sounded as in English at the beginning of a syllable.

Frire, *to fry*; certifier, *to certify*; filtrer, *to filter*.

2. It is fully articulated at the end of words.

Un motif, *a motive*; actif, *active*; neuf, *new*; neuf, *nine*.

3. *F* is silent in the following words :—

Un cerf, *a stag*; une clef, *a key*; un chef-d'œuvre, *a master piece*; un cerf-volant, *a paper kite*; un baillif, *a bailiff*; des bœufs, *some oxen*; des œufs, *some eggs*; nerfs, *nerves*.

4. The *F* is pronounced in the singular of the three last words.

Du bœuf, *some beef*; un œuf, *an egg*; un nerf, *a nerve*.

5. *F* is not sounded in *œuf* when followed by one of the words *frais* or *dur*.

Un œuf frais, *a new-laid egg*; nor in bœuf-gras, *fat ox*.

LESSON 40.—On the letter *F* (*continued*).

6. In *neuf*, nine, *F* is fully articulated when not followed by another word.

Ils sont neuf. *They are nine.*

7. The *F* of *neuf*, nine, is silent before a noun or adjective beginning with a consonant or an *h* aspirated.

Voici vos neuf clefs. *Here are your nine keys.*
Il a neuf homards. *He has nine lobsters.*

8. The *F* of *neuf*, nine, is sounded when coming before any of the five months beginning with a consonant.

Le neuf Mars. *The ninth March.*
Le neuf Juin. *The ninth June.*

9. Before a noun or an adjective beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, *F* is pronounced like *V*.

Il a neuf oranges. *He has nine oranges.*

10. When two *F*'s come together one only is pronounced.

Un affaire, *an affair*; affable; bouffon, *buffoon*.

Similarities.

11. Most English words ending in *ve* become French by changing *ve* into *f*.

Active, actif; attentif; lucratif; instructif; excessif; natif.

LESSON 39.—THE LETTER *F* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons of "French Simplified," pp. 112 and 114.

1, un. 2, deux. 3, trois. 4, quatre. 5, cinq. 6, six.
7, sept. 8, huit. 9, neuf. 10, dix. 11, onze. 12, douze.

1. Son influence est immense.	His influence is immense.
A-t-elle clarifié ce vin?	Has she clarified that wine?
Il a modifié ses opinions.	He has modified his opinions.
2. Il est natif de France.	He is a native of France.
Le tarif a été modifié.	The tariff has been modified.
Il est actif et attentif.	He is active and attentive.
Il menaça son chef.	He menaced his chief.
3. Il a deux cerfs et sept bœufs.	He has two stags and seven oxen.
Nous mangeons trois œufs.	We eat three eggs.
4. Donnez un œuf et du bœuf.	Give an egg and some beef.
Le bœuf est sur la table.	The beef is on the table.
5. Mangeons un œuf frais.	Let us eat a fresh egg.

LESSON 40.—THE LETTER *F* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

13, treize. 14, quatorze. 15, quinze. 16, seize. 17, dix-sept.
18, dix-huit. 19, dix-neuf. 20, vingt. 21, vingt-et-un.
22, vingt-deux, &c.

6. Je vous en donnerai neuf.	I will give you nine of them.
7. Ils ont neuf pêches.	They have nine peaches.
Ce musicien a neuf harpes.	This musician has nine harps.
8. Il arriva le neuf Septembre.	He arrived on the 9th of September.
9. Voici neuf amandes.	Here are nine almonds.
Il fut attaqué par neuf hyènes.	He was attacked by nine hyenas.
10. Il a un style affecté.	He has an affected style.
Il a des affaires importantes.	He has some important affairs.
11. Son livre est instructif.	His book is instructive.
Il est actif et attentif.	He is active and attentive.

Exercise.

Napoléon fut captif sur le rocher de Saint Hélène. Il dénonça ces déserteurs. Le bouffon de ce prince était très amusant. Nous avons vingt dattes. Combien de clefs a-t-elle? Elle en a neuf. Nous avons dix-huit chaises (*chairs*). Comment appelez-vous cette montagne? On l'appelle le mont St Bernard. Nous obligeons vos parents. Nous rejetons vos offres. Il rejette ces conditions.

LESSON 41.—On the letter *G*.

1. *G* is sounded nearly as *z* in *glazier* before *e*, *é*, *i*, *y*.

Un ange ; l'énergie ; un gymnase.

2. *G* is sounded hard, as in *go*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, or before any consonant except *n*.

Un golfe, *a gulf;* distinguer, *to distinguish;* la gloire.

3. *Gn* is liquid, nearly as in the English word *poignant*.

Régner, *to reign ;* un compagnon, *a companion.*

4. *Gn* at the beginning of a word has a hard sound, also in all words having *stag*, *steg*, *stig*, and in a few words.

La stagnation ; ignition ; inexpugnable.

5. *G* at the end of a word is silent.

Le rang, *the rank;* un hareng, *a herring;* Édimbourg, Hambourg.

6. The *G* is sounded in *joug*, yoke ; in *zig-zag*, also in *bourg-mestre.*

7. Before a vowel or *h* mute *G* is sounded as *k*.

Un rang élevé, *an elevated rank;* suer sang et eau, *to toil hard.*

9. *G* is always silent in the following words :—

Un doigt, *a finger;* vingt, *twenty;* une sangsue, *a leech.*

10. *G* is sounded as *k* at the beginning of *gangrène*, mortification.

LESSON 42.—On the letter *G* (*continued*).

11. Two *G*'*s* before *e* or *i* are sounded like *gj*. Suggérer.

12. *G* is hard before *h; Enghien*, a town ; *le duc d'Enghien.*

13. The letter *G* followed by *u* is hard, and the *u* is not heard.

Guide ; fatigué ; déguiser, *to disguise.*

14. The *u* is sounded after the *G* in *ciguë*, *hemlock;* also in the masculine and feminine of adjectives ending in the masculine with *gu*, in which the *e* of the feminine takes a diæresis (ë).

Ambigu, *m.;* ambiguë, *f.*, *ambiguous.* Contigu, *m.;* contiguë, *f.*

15. The letter *u* coming after the *G* is also sounded in the following words, though it has no diæresis :—

Aiguille, *needle;* la Guiane ; un linguiste ; inextinguible, *unextinguishable;* arguer, *to argue;* la Guyenne.

16. *Ua* is sounded as *who* and *ah* in the following words :—

Un alguazil ; lingual. La Guadeloupe ; le Guadalquivir.

Similarities.

17 Most words in *ége*, but pronounced *ège* (see No. 6, p. 102), are alike in both languages ; the *e* that precedes the *g* in the French word taking an acute accent.

Un collége ; un privilége ; le siége ; un sacrilége.

LESSON 41.—The letter *G* exemplified.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Simplified," pp. 116 and 118.

30, trente. 40, quarante. 50, cinquante. 60, soixante. 70, soixante-dix. 71, soixante-et-onze. 72, soixante-douze, &c.

1. Prolongez votre visite.	Prolong your visit.
Avez-vous été à Genève ?	Have you been to Geneva ?
2. Le général a la goutte.	The general has the gout.
Avez-vous visité la Grèce ?	Have you visited Greece ?
3. Qui a gagné cette bataille ?	Who gained that battle ?
Le règne de Louis XIV. fut glorieux.	The reign of Louis XIV. was glorious.
4. Il y a stagnation dans le commerce.	There is stagnation in trade.
Les armées alliées occupent une position inexpugnable.	The allied armies occupy an impregnable position.
5. Il préfère la sole au hareng.	He prefers sole to herring.
Le règne de Louis XIV. fut long.	The reign of Louis XIV. was long.
6. Ce joug est insupportable.	This yoke is insupportable.
7. Il occupe un rang élevé.	He occupies an elevated position.
9. Voici vingt sangsues.	Here are twenty leeches.
10. Il appréhende la gangrène.	He apprehends gangrene.

LESSON 42.—The letter *G* exemplified (*continued*).

80, quatre-vingts. 90, quatre-vingt-dix. 100, cent. 1000, mille. *First*, premier. *Second*, second. *Third*, troisième. *Fourth*, quatrième, &c.

11. Il lui suggéra cette idée.	He suggested that idea to him.
12. Le Duc d'Enghien fut fusillé à Vincennes.	The Duke d'Enghien was shot at Vincennes.
13. Le guide est fatigué.	The guide is fatigued.
14. La ciguë est un poison.	Hemlock is poisonous.
Cette harangue est ambiguë.	This harangue is ambiguous.
15. A-t-elle de longues aiguilles?	Has she some long needles ?
C'est un linguiste distingué.	This is a distinguished linguist.
16. A-t-il été à la Guadeloupe ?	Has he been to Guadeloupe ?
17. Quand a-t-il quitté le collége?	When did he leave college ?
Le siége de Troie dura dix ans.	The siege of Troy lasted ten years.

Exercise.

L'Angleterre est divisée en quarante comtés. Il fut invité au mariage de sa cousine. Ils arrivèrent le vingt. Charles dix (*ten*) règna six ans (*years*). Qui a signé ce traité ? Auguste est au collége Rollin. Le danger est imminent. Il lui a donné (*given*) cent francs. La France est divisée en quatre-vingt-neuf départements. Préférez-vous la guitare au piano ?

LESSON 43.—ON THE LETTER *H*.

1. *H* is called aspirated or mute; but there is no aspiration heard. "When it is called aspirated, it only communicates to the following vowel the property of a consonant; that is to say, if the preceding word end with a vowel, that vowel is never suppressed; if it end with a consonant, that consonant is never connected with the vowel that follows. To this is confined all the effect of the aspirated *H*."—d'Olivet.

Some grammarians say that it is really aspirated in haïr, *to hate*, and haïne, *hatred*.

2. WORDS MOST IN USE WITH AN *H* CALLED ASPIRATED.

le hâbleur.	la halte.	la hardiesse.	hausser.	hideux.	la houille.
la hache.	le hamac.	le hareng.	hautain.	la hiérarchie.	la houlette.
le hachis.	le hameau.	hargneux.	haut.	hisser.	la houle.
hagard.	la hanche.	le haricot.	hennir.	le hochet.	le hussard.
haïr.	le hangar.	la haridelle.	hérisser.	la Hollande.	la housse.
la haie.	le hanneton.	harnacher.	le hérisson.	le homard.	le houx.
les haillons.	la harangue.	le harnais.	le héron.	la honte.	les huées.
la haine.	le haras.	la harpe.	le héros.	le hoquet.	le huguenot.
le hâle.	harasser.	le harpon.	la herse.	la horde.	huit.
haletant.	harceler.	le hasard.	le hêtre.	hors.	humer.
la halle.	les hardes.	la hâte.	heurter.	la hotte.	hurler.
la hallebarde.	hardi.	la hausse.	le hibou.	le houblon.	la hutte.

LESSON 44.—ON THE LETTER *H* (*continued*).

3. *H* is also aspirated in words compounded, or derivatives of the preceding ones. Ex.: *hardi*, bold; *enhardir*, to embolden. It is mute in the derivatives of *héros*, *l'héroïsme*, *l'héroïne*.

4. *H* is mute in *huit*, eight, and its derivatives, when preceded by a number.

Dix-huit, 18; vingt-huit, 28; trente-huit, 38; quarante-huit, 48, &c.

5. *H* of *huit* is called aspirated in all other cases; also in *quatre-vingt-huit*, 88, where the *t* of *vingt* is not to be carried on to *huit*.

Les huit volumes, *the eight volumes*; le huitième, *the eighth*; quatre-vingt-huit francs, 88 *francs*; le huit Mars, *the eighth of March*.

For *ch*, see page 134; *gh*, see page 138; *ph*, see page 148.

6. *H* is never sounded after a *t*. Le thé, *tea*; Esther.

7. Onze, *eleven*; onzième, *eleventh*, must be used as if beginning with an *h* aspirated, that is, no suppression of *e* or *a* takes place before them, nor is the last consonant of the preceding word carried on them.

Le onze; les onze volumes. Quatre-vingt-onze, 91.

Similarities.

8. Some English verbs become French by changing *y* into *ier*.

To justify, justifier; vérifier; certifier; ratifier; modifier.

LESSON 43.—The letter *H* exemplified.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Simplified," pages 120 and 122.

Who, qui; *of whom*, dont, de qui; *to whom*, à qui.

1. 2. Le vice est hideux.	Vice is hideous.
Ce hachis est excellent.	This hash is excellent.
Habitez-vous ce hameau ?	Do you inhabit this hamlet ?
Où sont ses harpes ?	Where are his harps ?
La Hollande est bien cultivée.	Holland is well cultivated.
A qui est ce harnais ?	Whose is this harness ?
Vous harassez vos cousines.	You harass your cousins.
J'ai lu avec plaisir La Henriade, dont Voltaire est l'auteur.	I have read with pleasure the Henriade, of which Voltaire is the author.
La haine est une passion vile.	Hatred is a vile passion.
Il a acheté six harengs.	He has bought six herrings.
Le hasard l'a bien servi.	Chance has favoured him.
Elle a reçu cinq homards.	She has received five lobsters.
Il a été à la halle.	He has been to the market-hall.
La Hongrie est à l'Autriche.	Hungary belongs to Austria.
Hercule, Achille, et Enée sont des héros de l'antiquité.	Hercules, Achilles, and Eneas are heroes of antiquity.

LESSON 44.—The letter *H* exemplified (*continued*).

Whom, that, which, que; qu', *before a vowel* or *h mute*.

3. Il admire ces héroïnes.	He admires those heroines.
4. Elles ont dix-huit francs.	They have eighteen francs.
Il a vingt-huit ans.	He is twenty-eight.
5. Henri arriva le huit mai.	Henry arrived on the eighth of May.
J'ai fini ces huit volumes.	I have finished these eight volumes.
6. Voici du thé et du thym.	Here is some tea and some thyme.
Il étudie les mathématiques.	He studies mathematics.
7. Qui arriva le onze ?	Who arrived on the eleventh ?
Prêtez-moi ces onze livres.	Lend me these eleven books.
8. A-t-il vérifié ce compte ?	Has he verified that account ?
Ils ont ratifié ce traité.	They have ratified that treaty.
Cela justifie sa conduite.	That justifies his conduct.

Exercise.

Henri Quatre n'aimait pas (*did not like*) les longues harangues. L'homœopathie est un nouveau système de médecine qui commence à faire (*to make*) des prosélytes. Admirez-vous les héros ? Voici les agathes et les améthistes que mon cousin a achetées (*bought*). Molière est l'auteur du Misanthrope.

LESSON 45.—On the letter *J*.

1. *J* is pronounced nearly as *z* in the English word *glazier*.

La justice, *justice;* juger, *to judge;* un jardin, *a garden.*

On the letter *K*.

2. *K* is always sounded as in English; it is only to be found in words borrowed from foreign languages.

Du café moka; une kyrielle, *a rigmarole.*

On the letter *L*.

3. *L* at the beginning of a syllable is generally sounded as in English.

Une lampe, *a lamp;* une loterie, *a lottery;* la liberté, *liberty.*

4. *L* final, preceded by *e* or *a*, is sounded as in English.

Un duel; un métal; fatal.

5. *L* is fully articulated in words ending with *il*.

Le profil, *the profile;* l'exil, *the exile;* mil, *thousand;* il, *he.*

6. In the following words *L* final is not heard.

Un baril, *a barrel;* un outil, *a tool;* soûl, *tipsy;* du coutil, *some bed-ticking;* le fils, *the son;* un fusil, *a gun;* le sourcil, *the eyebrow;* le pouls, *the pulse;* le chenil, *the kennel.*

LESSON 46.—On the letter *L* (*continued*).

7. *L* is silent in gentil, *pretty*, before a word beginning with a consonant, and liquid before a vowel or an *h* mute.

Gentilhomme, *nobleman;* it is not sounded in *gentilshommes.*

8. *L* is not pronounced in *aulx*, plural of *ail*, *garlic*, nor in proper names.

9. Two *L*'s, not preceded by *i*, are generally pronounced as one *l*.

Une vallée, un intervalle, le collége.

10. Both *L*'s are sounded in words beginning with *colla*, *collé*, *colli*, *collo*, *collu*.

Un collaborateur, *a fellow-labourer;* une collision, un colloque, une collusion.

11. One *L* only is sounded in *colline*, hill; *collége*, etc..

Similarities.

12. Most words ending in *al* become French by changing *al* into *el*.

Eternal, éternel; criminel; continuel; mortel; intellectuel.

LESSON 45.—THE LETTER *J* EXEMPLIFIED.

For Rules and Verbs see corresponding lesson in "French Language Simplified," pp. 124 and 126.

Who? Qui? *Of whom?* de qui? *To whom?* à qui?

1. A-t-il un joli jardin ?	Has he a pretty garden ?
Ce juge honore la justice.	This judge honours justice.
Le parjure est un crime.	Perjury is a crime.

THE LETTER *K* EXEMPLIFIED.

2. Aime-t-il le café moka ?	Does he like Mocha coffee ?
Dans le système décimal on emploie les expressions kilomètre, kilolitre, et kilogramme.	In the decimal system the names kilomètre, kilolitre, and kilogramme are used.

THE LETTER *L* EXEMPLIFIED.

3. A qui est cette lampe ?	Whose is this lamp ?
Qui a un melon et de la salade ?	Who has a melon and some salad ?
4. Le zinc est un métal.	Zinc is a metal.
Ce délai lui sera fatal.	This delay will be fatal to him.
5. Qui est civil ?	Who is civil ?
Qui est en exil ?	Who is in exile ?
6. Qui a le persil ?	Who has the parsley ?
Quoi ! il a le pouls si faible !	What, he has so feeble a pulse !

LESSON 46.—THE LETTER *L* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

What, quel, m. s.; quels, pl. m.; quelle, f. s.; quelles, pl. f.

What, que. *What*, quoi.

7. Ce gentilhomme est brave.	This nobleman is brave.
9. Voici la chapelle du collége.	Here is the chapel of the college.
Qui se querella avec l'amiral ?	Who quarrelled with the admiral ?
Quelle alliance est sincère ?	What alliance is sincere ?
10. Où y eut-il collision ?	Where was there a collision ?
11. Quelle colline est très-élevée ?	What hill is very high ?
12. Dieu est éternel.	God is eternal.
Tous les hommes sont mortels.	All men are mortal.

Exercise.

Qui a une collection d'antiquités Romaines ? Où est le fils (*son*) du colonel ? Les habitants de ce village sont industrieux. Quelle balle a-t-il ? Il a la balle de Paul. C'est de la tour (*tower*) de Babel, que date la confusion des langues. Quel arsenal avez-vous visité ? J'ai visité l'arsenal de la citadelle. Le sol de la France est fertile. Quel péril est imminent ? Quoi ! il est votre rival ! Ces gentilshommes sont courageux. A qui a-t-il passé le sel ?

LESSON 47.—On the Liquid *L*.

1. The liquid *L* is scarcely heard : paille, *straw*, is pronounced as *p* followed by the French *â* of No. 2, p. 100, and the prolonged sound of *ie* in the English word *pie*, pâ-ie.

2. *L* is liquid in all words ending in *ail, eil, euil, œil, ouil;* also in those having *ille, aill, eill, euill,* and *ouill,* in the middle of words followed by *a, é, e, i, o,* or at the end of words followed by the unaccented *e.*

Le corail, *the coral;* le soleil, *the sun;* l'écureuil, *the squirrel;* un œil, *an eye;* le fenouil, *the fennel;* la fille, *the daughter, the girl;* la paille, *the straw;* la veille, *the eve;* une grenouille, *a frog.*

On the Letter *L* not Liquid, though preceded by *I*.

3. *L* is not liquid in the termination *illaire,* nor in the following words :—

Mille, *a thousand, a mile;* une ville, *a town;* un village; de la camomille; un pupille, *one under age, a ward;* un codicille; Distiller, *to distil;* scintiller, *to twinkle;* osciller, *to oscillate;* vaciller, *to falter;* imbécille, *stupid;* imbécillité, *stupidity;* une sybille; Achille.

LESSON 48.—On the double *L* not liquid.

4. In the beginning of words *ill* has the double *l* sounded.

Illégal, *unlawful;* illisible, *illegible;* illégitime, *illegitimate.* Illéttré, *illiterate;* illicite, *illicit.*

5. In *yll* both *l*'s are pronounced.

Une syllabe ; un syllogisme ; Sylla.

6. Both *L*'s are also sounded in the following words :—

Une allégorie ; une constellation ; alléger, *to ease;* une illusion ; un gallicisme, *a French idiom* ; solliciter ; de l'ellébore ; intelligent ; intellectuel ; l'intelligence ; pulluler, *to pullulate, to increase* ; intelligible ; une allocution ; fallacieux ; flageller, *to flog* ; osciller, *to oscillate;* une allucination ; interpeller, *to put a question ;* une allégresse, *a lively joy;* une ellipse ; une allusion ; Apollon ; Bellone ; le Palladium.

Similarities.

7. Most words ending in *age* are similar in both languages.

Le passage ; la rage ; l'âge ; un mariage ; l'image ; l'hommage.

LESSON 47.—Exercise on the Liquid *L*.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Language Simplified," pp. 128 and 130.

Each, chacun, m.; chacune, f. *Others*, les autres.
Several, plusieurs.

1. Sa famille est honorable.	Her family is honourable.
Ces médailles sont brillantes.	These medals are brilliant.
Il obtient plusieurs médailles.	He obtains several medals.
Chacun de nous travaille.	Each of us works.
Je préfère les cailles.	I prefer the quails.
Il admire ces merveilles.	He admires these marvels.
Il me conseille d'être ponctuel.	He counsels me to be punctual.
Ont-ils gagné la bataille ?	Have they gained the battle ?
Quel âge a sa fille ?	What age is her daughter ?
J'aime le mois de Juillet.	I like the month of July.
A-t-il été chez mon tailleur ?	Has he been to my tailor's ?
Ces capitaines sont vaillants.	These captains are valiant.
Le corail est rouge.	Coral is red.
Aime-t-il à jouer au billard ?	Does he like playing at billiards ?
3. Habitez-vous ce village ?	Do you inhabit this village ?
Le droguiste a de la camomille.	The druggist has some camomile.
Cette ville est très-agréable.	This town is very agreeable.

LESSON 48.—Exercise on the double *L* not liquid.

All, tout, m. s.; tous, m. pl.; toute, f. s.; toutes, f. pl.

4. Son écriture est illisible.	Her writing is illegible.
Cette mesure est illégale.	That measure is illegal.
5. Il a composé des idylles.	He has composed some idyls.
Prononcez toutes les syllabes.	Pronounce all the syllables.
6. C'est un gallicisme.	It is a French idiom.
Il sollicite une pension.	He solicits a pension.
Cette allégorie est ingénieuse.	This allegory is ingenious.
A quoi fit-il allusion ?	To what did he make allusion ?
7. Quel âge a cet enfant ?	What age is that child ?
Présentez-lui mes hommages.	Present my respects to her.

Exercise.

Toutes ces constellations sont brillantes. Nous admirons toutes les merveilles de l'univers. Apollon était le dieu (*god*) des arts, des lettres et de la médecine. Les Parisiens ne mangent pas (*do not eat*) de grenouilles (*frogs*). Sylla, consul à Rome, fut le rival de Marius. Ce poète a composé toutes ces idylles. L'intelligence de cet enfant est extraordinaire. J'ai vu (*seen*) tous ses cousins.

LESSON 49.—On the letter *M*.

1. *M* in the beginning of a syllable is sounded as in English.
La musique ; modérer, *to moderate;* un mât, *a mast.*
For the pronunciation of *m* preceded by a vowel, see nasal sounds—pages 118 and 120.

2. When *M* is followed by another *m*, the first is not sounded.
Un commis, *a clerk;* commode, *commodious;* incommoder.

3. Both *M*'s are sounded in words beginning with *im.*
Immortel ; immuable, *immutable;* immobile, *motionless.*

4. Both *M*'s are also pronounced in the following words :—
Ammoniac ; mammifère ; commémoration ; commutation ; sommité ; commotion ; Emmanuel ; Emma ; Jemmapes.

5. *Mn* are both sounded.
Insomnie, *sleeplessness;* calomnier ; indemniser, *to indemnify.*

6. *M* is not pronounced in the following words :—
Automne, *Autumn;* damner, *to damn,* and their derivatives.
M is sounded as *n* in Reims (formerly spelt Rheims), and the *s* is fully articulated.

7. The *M* final is never carried on to the next word.
Il porte un nom illustre. *He bears an illustrious name.*

LESSON 50.—On the letter *N*.

8. *N* is pronounced as in English when beginning a syllable.
Une note, *a bill;* une niche ; une nonne, *a nun.*
For *N* preceded by a vowel, as in *enfant,* see pages 118 and 120 ; for *Monsieur,* see No. 13, page 120 ; for *ent* at the end of a third person plural, see No. 10, page 118.

9. Two *N*'s are sounded as one *n.*
Année, *year;* bannir, *to banish;* une personne, *a person.*

10. Both *N*'s are sounded in words in *inn,* and in a few others.
Innovateur ; inné ; *innate;* annales ; annotation ; annuité ; connivence ; annuel ; triennal ; septennal ; Brennus ; Linné.

11. In *innocent* and its derivatives one *n* only is sounded.

12. The union of the final *N* with the next word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, takes place only in adjectives followed by their nouns, in *bien,* well ; *rien,* nothing ; *en,* in, of it, of them ; *on,* one, people ; *mon, ton, son, aucun.*—See page 128.
Union—Son ami a mon œuf, *his friend has my egg.*
No Union.—*Not carried.* Ce mouton est tendre, *this mutton is tender.*

Similarities.

13. Some words in *ine* become French by changing *ine* into *in.*
Fine, fin ; clandestin ; divin ; le déclin ; féminin ; masculin.

LESSON 49.—THE LETTER *M* EXEMPLIFIED.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Language Simplified," pages 132 and 134.

No one, aucun ne. *Nothing*, rien ne. *Nobody*, personne ne.

1. Cette armée est invincible.	That army is invincible.
Passez-moi la moutarde.	Pass me the mustard.
Personne ici n'aime la musique.	No one here likes music.
2. Aucun crime n'a été commis.	No crime has been committed.
Le commerce est florissant.	Commerce is flourishing.
A-t-il commencé ce volume?	Has he commenced this volume?
3. L'âme est immortelle.	The soul is immortal.
Pourquoi est-il immobile?	Why is he motionless?
4. Emma est sa sœur favorite.	Emma is her favourite sister.
L'éléphant est un mammifère.	The elephant is mammiferous.
5. Il a calomnié ce général.	He has calumniated that general.
Qui a-t-il indemnisé?	Whom has he indemnified?
6. J'aime beaucoup l'automne.	I like autumn very much.
Il a condamné les innocents.	He has condemned the innocent.
7. Il a du thym et du laurier.	He has some thyme and some laurel.
Ce parfum est délicieux.	This perfume is delicious.
Il porte un nom illustre.	He bears an illustrious name.

LESSON 50.—THE LETTER *N* EXEMPLIFIED.

One, they, people, on. *Somebody*, quelqu'un.

8. Sa fortune est immense.	His fortune is immense.
L'union fait la force.	Union is strength.
9. On abandonne ce projet.	They abandon that project.
Ce dictionnaire est nécessaire.	This dictionary is necessary.
10. Elle a une annuité.	She has an annuity.
A-t-il consulté ces annales?	Has he consulted those annals?
11. Il découvrit son innocence.	He discovered her innocence.
Ne condamnez pas les innocents.	Do not condemn the innocent.
12. Il est très-bon architecte.	He is a very good architect.
Le maçon est avec quelqu'un.	The bricklayer is with some one.
13. Ce mérinos est très-fin.	This merino is very fine.
Il est arrivé au déclin de l'âge.	He has arrived at the decline of life.

Exercise.

Le maçon est avec le charpentier. Personne ne le condamne. Quelqu'un a sa grammaire. Il n'a reçu aucune indemnité du gouvernement. L'astronomie est la plus sublime de toutes les sciences. Il a admiré le dôme de l'hôtel des Invalides. Admire-t-on les drames d'Alexandre Dumas? Ma leçon est trop longue.

LESSON 51.—On the letter *P*.

1. *P* at the beginning of a syllable is sounded as in English.

Une pipe ; poli, *polite.*

2. *P* is generally not sounded at the end of words,

Un camp ; du sirop, *some syrup.*

3. It is sounded at the end of the following words :—

Un cap, *a cape;* jalap ; cep, *vine-stock;* julep.

4. It is also sounded in *trop,* too much ; *beaucoup,* much, when the following word begins with a vowel or *h* mute.

5. *P* is generally sounded in the middle of words.

Présomptif ; susceptible ; Rédempteur, *Redeemer;* rédemption ; symptôme.

6. *P* is not sounded in the following words and derivatives :—

Compter, *to count, to reckon;* printemps ; prompt ; exempt ; sculpture ; le temps, *the time, the weather;* le corps, *the body;* baptême ; je romps ; sept, *seven;* septième ; baptiser, *to baptise.*

7. When double, only one *P* is sounded : *Approcher, appaiser.*

8. Both *P*'s are sounded in the following words :—

Agrippa, Agrippine, Philippiques.

9. *P* followed by *h* is sounded as *f*. *Le triomphe.*

LESSON 52.—On the letter *Q*.

10. *Q* at the beginning of a syllable is always followed, as in English, by *u;* the two letters are sounded as *k.*

Une quantité, *a quantity;* se moquer, *to mock, to laugh at;* une époque, *an epoch;* une qualité.

11. *Qu* is sounded as in English, that is as *coo,* in the following words :—

Equateur ; aquarelle ; loquacité ; aquatique ; quadrangulaire ; quatuor ; un quadrupède ; in-quarto ; quadrature ; quadruple ; quadrilateral ; quadragénaire, *a man of forty;* quoi, *what.*

12. *Qu* is sounded as French *cu* in the following words :—

Equestre, quintuple, questeur, équilatéral, Quinte-Curce, Quintilien ; équitation, *horsemanship.*

13. *Q* is sounded in *cinq* when it is the last word of a sentence, or when followed by a noun beginning with a vowel ; *Q* is always sounded in *coq,* cock.

Ils étaient cinq, *they were five;* cinq amandes, *five almonds.*

14. It is silent in *cinq* when followed by a noun beginning with a consonant, or *h* aspirated.

Il a cinq chats, *he has five cats;* cinq homards, *five lobsters.*

15. The *Q* of *cinq,* five, is sounded before the names of the months beginning with a consonant, as well as before those beginning with a vowel.

Le cinq Décembre. Le cinq Août, *the fifth August.*

LESSON 51.—THE LETTER *P* EXEMPLIFIED.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lesson in "French Language Simplified," pp. 136 and 138.

To, à. *Of*, de. *For*, pour. *By*, par. *In*, en.

1. Qui a composé cet opéra ?	Who has composed this opera ?
Cette pipe est pour Philippe.	This pipe is for Philip.
2. Il fut détenu au camp.	He was detained in the camp.
Offrez-lui du sirop d'oranges.	Offer him some orange syrup.
3. Ils ont doublé ce cap.	They have doubled that cape.
4. Elle fut trop applaudie.	She was too much applauded.
Il aime beaucoup à danser.	He likes to dance very much.
5. Ne soyez pas si susceptible.	Do not be so susceptible.
C'est l'héritier présomptif.	That is the heir presumptive.
6. La sculpture est un art.	Sculpture is an art.
A-t-il compté son argent ?	Has he counted his money ?
Il a sept paires de gants.	He has seven pairs of gloves.
7. Elle suppose qu'il est riche.	She supposes that he is rich.
Nous approchons du port.	We approach the port.
9. Le plaisir est éphémère.	Pleasure is transitory.
Les prophètes sont vénérables.	The prophets are venerable.

LESSON 52.—THE LETTER *Q* EXEMPLIFED.

À, de, en, *repeated before every word.*

10. Ne me quittez pas.	Do not leave me.
Cette musique est excellente.	This music is excellent.
Danserez-vous ce quadrille ?	Shall you dance this quadrille ?
11. Où est mon aquarelle ?	Where is my water colour drawing ?
L'éléphant est un quadrupède.	The elephant is a quadruped.
12. Voici une statue équestre.	Here is an equestrian statue.
Apprend-il l'équitation ?	Does he learn horsemanship ?
13. Ils étaient cinq.	There were five of them.
Il lui a donné cinq amandes.	He has given her five almonds.
14. J'ai cinq pistolets.	I have five pistols.
Il a acheté cinq homards.	He has bought five lobsters.
15. Le cinq Septembre 1825.	The fifth of September 1825.
Il est arrivé le cinq Avril.	He has arrived on the fifth April.

Exercise.

Il a passé sous la ligne de l'équateur. Avez-vous admiré la statue équestre d'Henri quatre ? L'équateur est un cercle imaginaire qui divise la terre (*earth*) en deux parties égales. A-t-il été à la banque et á Bourse (*Exchange*) ? Ces domestiques sont honnêtes et constants. La politique désunit souvent (*often*) les familles. Préférez-vous la musique sacrée à la musique d'opéra ?

LESSON 53.—On the letter *R*.

1. *R* is sounded much stronger and more from the throat than in English.

Le reste, *the rest, the remainder;* le remède, *the remedy.*

2. *R*, coming after *a, i, o, u* is sounded.

Le char, *the chariot;* le plaisir, *the pleasure;* l'or, *gold;* mur, *wall.*

3. *R* is silent in *Monsieur* (see page 120, No. 13); in *votre, notre,* but it is sounded in *Notre-Dame,* our Lady, and in the Lord's Prayer, *Notre Père,* &c.

4. *R* is sounded after *e* in monosyllables, foreign nouns, and names of towns, rivers, &c.

Fer, *iron;* fier, *proud;* le Cher; Thiers; Lavater; Luther; Necker.

5. *R* is silent after *e* in most polysyllables, also in verbs of the first conjugation.

Un rocher, *a rock;* le danger; respecter, *to respect.*

6. The *R* final of adjectives is carried on to the vowel of the following noun:—Un singulier événement, *a singular event.*

7. In familiar conversation the *R* final of verbs in *er* is not always carried on to the next word; it is in poetry.

Il désire aller à Paris. *He wishes to go to Paris.*

LESSON 54.—On the letter *R (continued).*

8. *R* is fully articulated in the following words:—

Amer, *bitter;* un cancer, *a cancer;* une cuiller, *a spoon;* enfer, *hell;* éther, *ether;* un hiver, *a winter;* un belvéder, *belvidere, turret.* Outremer, *beyond sea;* j'acquiers, *I acquire;* tu acquiers, il acquiert.

9. The two *R*'s are sounded in words beginning with *ir.*

Irrégulier, *irregular;* irrationnel, *irrational.*

10. Also in the future and conditional of *acquérir,* to acquire; *mourir,* to die; *courir,* to run, and compounds of *courir.*

Il mourra, *he shall die;* j'acquerrai, *I shall acquire;* je courrais, *I would run.*

11. The two *R*'s are also sounded in the following words:—

L'horreur; errer, *to err;* erroné, *erroneous;* aberration; horrible; une erreur; terrible; Burrhus; Pyrrhus.

12. One *R* only is heard in *irriter,* to irritate.

13. One *R* only is heard in all other words having the double *r.*

Nourrir, *to nourish;* arriver, *to arrive;* enterrer, *to bury.*

Similarities.

14. Most words ending in *or* and *our* become French by changing these finals into *eur.*

An actor, un acteur; professeur; mineur; protecteur; visiteur.

LESSON 53.—The letter *R* exemplified.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Language Simplified," pp. 140 and 142.

To, in, is à before names of towns; en before names of countries.
He is in Paris, il est à Paris. *He goes to France,* il va en France.

1. Il favorise vos projets.	He favours your projects.
De quelle couleur est ce ruban?	Of what colour is that ribbon?
Son fils a six paires de bottes.	His son has six pairs of boots.
2. Il implore sa faveur.	He implores his favour.
Le plaisir ressemble à une rose.	Pleasure resembles a rose.
L'air de la France est pur.	The air of France is pure.
En êtes-vous sûr?	Are you sure of it?
3. Monsieur, ne murmurez pas.	Sir, do not murmur.
Où est notre dîner?	Where is our dinner.
4. Le fer et l'or sont utiles.	Iron and gold are useful.
Mon cher ami, ne soyez pas fier.	My dear friend, do not be proud.
5. Cet officier le protége.	That officer patronises him.
Le jardinier est dans le jardin.	The gardener is in the garden.
6. Un léger effort suffira.	A slight effort will suffice.
7. Il désire souper à dix heures.	He desires to sup at ten o'clock.

LESSON 54.—The letter *R* exemplified (*continued*).

With, avec; *out of, outside of,* hors de.

8. Cet hiver est rigoureux.	This winter is rigorous.
Il est arrivé à six heures.	He arrived at six o'clock.
9. Son cousin est irritable.	His cousin is irritable.
Sa conduite est irrégulière.	Her conduct is irregular.
10. Il acquerra des richesses.	He will acquire riches.
Nous courrons plus vite.	We shall run quicker.
Elle mourra de désespoir.	She will die of despair.
11. Il a horreur du vice.	He has a horror of vice.
Erreur n'est pas crime.	Error is not crime.
13. Il est arrivé avec elle.	He arrived with her.
Son arrogance est bien grande.	His arrogance is very great.
14. Cet acteur et ce professeur sont cousins.	This actor and that professor are cousins.

Exercise.

Voici de l'éther. Je préfère les plaisirs de l'hiver aux plaisirs de l'automne. Il est à Rouen. Je suis en France. La mer (*sea*) était calme, et l'air pur et frais. Ce prince acquerra de la gloire. Son erreur est excusable. Quand irez-vous (*shall you go*) en France? Quand irez-vous à Paris? Il interrogea les accusés.

LESSON 55.—On the letter *S*.

1. *S* in the beginning of words is sounded as in *sister*.

Sincère ; un système ; une sphère.

2. *S* has the same hissing hard sound in the middle of a word, when preceded or followed by another consonant, and when two *s*'s occur together.

Persuader, *to persuade;* la distance ; la détresse, *the distress.*

3. In the following words *s* has the sound of *z*.

Alsace ; balsamique ; une transaction ; transitoire ; une transition ; le presbytère, *the parsonage house;* transitif ; transalpin ; jasmin, *jessamine;* transiger, *to compromise.*

4. *S* between two vowels is sounded as *z*.

Une mesure ; proposer, *to propose;* la misère.

5. *S*, however, has the hissing sound in compound words, even when between two vowels.

Un parasol ; la préséance, *the precedence;* vraisemblance, *likelihood;* vraisemblable, *likely;* tournesol, *sun-flower; also in* gisant, *lying;* entresol, *an apartment (or floor) in a Paris house, situated between the ground floor and the first floor.*

LESSON 56.—The letter *S* (*continued*).

6. The *S* has the sound of *z* in sbire, *an Italian policeman;* svelte, *slender;* Sganarelle (one of the persons in Molière's plays).

7. Double *S* is heard in the following words :—

Admissible, *allowable;* accessible, *approachable;* cour de cassation, *court of appeal;* essor, *flight;* fissure, *cleft;* une missive, *a letter.*

8. The *S* is not heard in *sc*, *sch*, followed by *e* or *i*.

Scène ; un sceau, *a seal;* une scie, *a saw;* schisme.

Similarities.

9. Most English words ending in *ic* or *ical* become French by changing *ic* or *ical* into *ique*.

Critical, critique ; comique ; la république ; un domestique.

10. Most words ending in *ion* are alike in both languages.

La nation ; une notion ; l'éducation ; une opinion ; une condition.

LESSON 55.—THE LETTER *S* EXEMPLIFIED.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Language Simplified," pp. 144 and 146.

And, et; *but*, mais; *when*, quand; *if*, si; *because*, parce que; *or*, ou.

1. Ce système est admirable.	This system is admirable.
Sa sévérité est extrême.	His severity is extreme.
2. Sa destinée est étrange.	Her destiny is strange.
Cette mousseline est fine.	This muslin is fine.
Sa constitution est très-faible.	Her constitution is very feeble.
Cet usurier est discret.	This usurer is discreet.
3. Avez-vous visité l'Alsace?	Have you visited Alsace?
Il a été au presbytère.	He has been to the presbytery.
Cette transaction est honorable.	That transaction is honourable.
Voici du jasmin.	Here is some jessamine.
4. Ce paysan est robuste.	This countryman is robust.
Il propose une mesure sévère.	He proposes a severe measure.
Sa présence est nécessaire ici.	Her presence here is necessary.
Placez cette rose dans ce vase.	Place this rose in that vase.
5. Où est son parasol bleu?	Where is her blue parasol?
Ce qu'il dit est vraisemblable.	What he says is probable.

LESSON 56.—THE LETTER *S* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

In order to, afin de; *before*, avant de; *as soon as*, aussitôt que.

6. Le sbire est un agent de police en Italie.	The sbire is an agent of police in Italy.
Sa taille est svelte et élégante.	Her figure is slender and elegant.
7. Le ministre est accessible.	The minister is accessible.
Quand a-t-il reçu cette missive?	When did he receive this missive?
8. Il a admiré cette scène.	He has admired this scene.
9. Où sont vos domestiques?	Where are your domestics?
Le télégraphe électrique est une invention remarquable.	The electric telegraph is a remarkable invention.
10. Son opinion est exagérée.	His opinion is exaggerated.
Il a reçu une bonne éducation.	He has received a good education.

Exercise.

Le climat de la Sicile est magnifique. Il n'a aucune notion de cette science. Voici la sauce pour le saumon. Thomas Becket fut assassiné sous le règne d'Henri II. Quelle est votre opinion sur cette nation? Le secrétaire du général est honnête. Il s'intéressait à son oncle. Ces domestiques sont honnêtes et constants. Passez-moi la salade. Il aspire aux honneurs. Il a six paires de pistolets.

LESSON 57.—On the letter *S* (*continued*).

1. The letter *S* at the end of a word is generally silent.

Le temps, *the time;* du vernis, *some varnish;* un repas.

2. *S* is always pronounced, and has a sharp sound in foreign proper names, and in the following words:—

Thémis; Gil Blas; Brutus; Vénus, &c.; aloès; un atlas; hélas! *alas!* Mars; les sens; Reims (formerly spelt *Rheims,*) is nearly pronounced *Rainss;* un as, *an ace;* le blocus, *the blockade;* gratis; omnibus; prospectus; mérinos; le lis, *the lily;* jadis, *formerly;* une vis, *a screw;* tourne-vis, *turn-screw;* un fils, *a son;* mœurs, *manners;* un ours, *a bear;* un rébus; Rubens; bis, *encore.*

3. The *S* is also heard in tous, *all,* when used without a noun, that is, as a pronoun.

Ils y étaient tous. *They all were there.*

4. The *S* in *tous,* used as an adjective, is not heard.

Tous ses enfants sont ici. *All his children are here.*

5. The *S* in *des,* first syllable of proper nouns, is not heard.

Descartes; Camille Desmoulins.

LESSON 58.—On the letter *S* (*continued*).

For, a conjunction, car; *for,* a preposition, pour.

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6. The letter *S* is not heard in the following words:—

Lesquels, *who, which;* desquels, &c.; Mesdames; Mesdemoiselles.

7. The letter *S* is also silent in the following names:—

L'Hospital; le Maistre; Nesle; Duguesclin; Praslin.

Similarities.

8. Many words ending in *ce* are alike in both languages.

Une province; un prince; la force; un divorce.

9. Some English words beginning with *S* followed by another consonant become French by changing the *s* into *e,* as, *stranger,* étranger; and also sometimes by undergoing another slight alteration.

Stranger,	étranger.	*Study,*	étude.
Spices,	épices.	*Standard,*	étendard.
Strange,	étrange.	*State,*	état.
School,	école.	*Space,*	espace.
Scripture,	écriture.	*Species,*	espèce.

LESSON 57.—THE LETTER *S* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Language Simplified," pp. 148 and 150.

That, que, often understood in English, never so in French.

1. Il a fait un repas frugal.	He has made a frugal repast.
Le remords prouve la conscience.	Remorse proves a conscience.
Je crois qu'il arrive de Paris.	I believe he comes from Paris.
2. Le lis est une fleur.	The lily is a flower.
L'aloès est une plante d'Afrique.	The aloe is an African plant.
Gil Blas est très-amusant.	Gil Blas is very amusing.
Il prit l'atlas de son fils.	He took his son's atlas.
Je préfère ce mérinos bleu.	I prefer this blue merino.
Il arriva par l'omnibus.	He arrived by the omnibus.
3. Danserons-nous tous ?	Shall we all dance ?
4. Il a tous les as.	He has all the aces.
Donnez-lui tous ces livres.	Give him all those books.
5. Descartes, auteur du "Discours sur la Méthode," naquit en 1650.	Descartes, author of "Discours sur la Méthode," was born in 1650.
Camille Desmoulins périt avec Danton sur l'échafaud, en 1794.	Camille Desmoulin perished with Danton on the scaffold in 1794.

LESSON 58.—THE LETTER *S* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

For, a conjunction, car; *for*, a preposition, pour.

6. Mesdames, voici vos dés.	Ladies, here are your thimbles.
8. Ce prince étudie beaucoup.	That prince studies much.
Il a visité cette province.	He has visited that province.
L'union fait la force.	Union is strength.
La loi du divorce existe en Angleterre.	The law of divorce exists in England.
9. Cet étranger ne sortira pas, car il pleut.	This stranger will not go out for it rains.
Où a-t-il acheté ces épices ?	Where has he bought these spices?
Cet événement est étrange.	That event is strange.
L'étude est son plaisir.	Study is his pleasure.

Exercise.

Je pense (*think*) qu'il a été à Londres et à Paris. Ses progrès sont rapides dans toutes les sciences. L'auditoire satisfait, cria: bis! bis! Nous avons cinq sens. Ses avis sont salutaires. Ce lilas et ce lis sont pour Charles. Quelle est la distance de Londres à Paris? Ne sortez pas, car il pleut (*rains*). Il pense que le repos vous est nécessaire. Je sais qu'il a reçu ces prospectus.

LESSON 59.—On the letter T.

1. The letter *T* at the beginning of a syllable is generally hard, as in the English word *tea*.

Trembler; un titre, *a title*; une lettre.

2. *T* in the middle of words is sounded as *s*, in all words with *tia*, *tieux*, *tiel*; in verbs in *tier*, and in their derivatives.

Inestimable; essentiel; superstitieux; ambitieux; balbutier, *to stammer*; initier, *to initiate*; &c., except châtier, *to chastise*.

3. In all words with *atie* and *itie*.

Aristocratie; prophétie; *also in* inepties; minutie; la Béotie.

4. In the final *tien* of names of nations, dynasties, &c.

Les Vénitiens; les Égyptiens; les Capétiens; Diocletien; le Titien; except *chrétien*; *chrétienté*, where *t* is sounded as in *tea*.

5. In the terminations *tion*, *tium*, *tius*.

Une condition; la diction: Actium; Grotius; *also in* patient; patience; satiété, *and in their compound derivatives*.

6. *T* is sounded as in *tea*, in the final *tie*, *tial*, *tien*, &c., when preceded by *s* or *x*, or followed by *h*, also in *itié*.

Une dynastie; Sébastien; la sympathie; inimitié, *enmity*.

LESSON 60.—On the letter T (*continued*).

7. The letter *T* is also pronounced as in the English word *tea* in nouns in *ier*, and in the first and second persons plural of the imperfect indicative and present subjunctive of verbs ending in *ter* in the infinitive.

Un potier, *a potter*; imiter, *to imitate*; nous imitions.

8. *T* is generally silent at the end of words.

L'État, *the state*; un sujet, une forêt.

9. At the end of the following words and their derivatives *T* is sounded:—

Le contact; un fat, *a coxcomb*: un luth; correct: infect; exact; direct; strict; le whist: le frêt, *freight*; brut, *rough*; chut, *hush!* net, *neat*, *clean*; le zénith; l'ouest, *the west*; l'est, *the east*; le lest, *the ballast*; vivat, *bravo*; &c.

Similarities.

10. Most English verbs ending in *ate* become French by changing *ate* into *er*.

To cultivate, cultiver; décorer; calculer; hésiter.

LESSON 59.—THE LETTER *T* EXEMPLIFIED.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lesson in "French Language Simplified," pages 152 and 154.

Adverbs are placed after the verb. Je l'estime beaucoup.

1. Ne touchez pas à ces fruits.	Do not touch this fruit.
Je préfère la rose à la tulipe.	I prefer the rose to the tulip.
Ne consultez pas un flatteur.	Do not consult a flatterer.
2. Son cousin est ambitieux.	Her cousin is ambitious.
Le Spartiate était sobre et brave.	The Spartan was sober and brave.
Vous a-t-il initié à cet art ?	Has he initiated you in this art ?
Il est très-superstitieux.	He is very superstitious.
3. Son oncle préfère-t-il l'aristocratie à la démocratie ?	Does his uncle prefer the aristocracy to the democracy ?
Cette prophétie est accomplie.	That prophecy is accomplished.
4. Il estime peu ce Vénitien.	He little esteems that Venetian.
Le Titien fut un grand peintre.	Titien was a great painter.
5. Cette nation est généreuse.	That nation is generous.
Son ambition est insatiable.	His ambition is insatiable.
Votre invention est admirable.	Your invention is admirable.
Qui gagna la bataille d'Actium ?	Who gained the battle of Actium ?
6. La modestie est une vertu.	Modesty is a virtue.
Il a gagné ma sympathie.	He has gained my sympathy.

LESSON 60.—THE LETTER *T* EXEMPLIFIED (*continued*).

Here, ici ; *there*, là, y ; *where*, où ; *everywhere*, partout ; *near*, près.

7. Nous imitions ses actions.	We were imitating his actions.
Le potier insulte le fruitier.	The potter insults the fruiterer.
8. A-t-il été au concert ?	Has he been to the concert ?
Le dessert est sur la table.	The dessert is on the table.
L'art embellit la nature.	Art embellishes nature.
9. Cet historien est exact.	That historian is exact.
Jouez-vous au whist ?	Do you play at whist ?
10. Cultivez son amitié.	Cultivate his friendship.
Il a décoré son appartement.	He has decorated his apartment.

Exercise.

Ce manuscrit est correct. Les passeports sont-ils encore (*still*) nécessaires ? Il y a une éclipse partielle. Cet architecte est fort patient. Quelle partie de la France avez-vous visitée ? Le chat est un animal domestique. Octave gagna la bataille d'Actium sur Pompée et Cléopatre. Il insulte toujours (*always*) au sentiment national. Où est-il ? Il est ici, près de moi.

LESSON 61.—On the letter *T* (*continued*).

1. The letter *T* is sounded in *sept*, seven, and *huit*, eight, when ending a sentence.

Ils sont sept. *They are seven.* Il en a huit. *He has eight of them.*

2. The *T* is silent in *sept*, seven, *huit*, eight, and *vingt*, twenty, before a word beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.

J'ai vingt francs. *I have twenty francs.*
Il a sept pistolets. *He has seven pistols.*

3. *Gt* of *vingt*, twenty, not followed by any other word, is silent, and the *in* has the nasal sound of No. 4, p. 118.

Nous en avons vingt. *We have twenty of them.*

4. The *T* of *sept* and *huit* is sounded when coming before the name of any month, even if it begins with a consonant.

Le sept Mai. *The seventh of May.* Le huit Mars. *The eighth of March.*

5. The *T* of *sept*, *huit*, and *vingt*, is sounded when they are followed by a word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

Il a sept amis. *He has seven friends.* Il a vingt ans. *He is twenty.*

LESSON 62.—On the letter *T* (*continued*).

6. The letter *G* is silent and the *T* scarcely heard in *vingt-deux*, 22; *vingt-trois*, 23; *vingt-quatre*, 24; *vingt-cinq*, 25; *vingt-six*, 26; *vingt-sept*, 27.

7. The *T* is always silent in *quatre-vingts*, 80, &c.

Il a quatre-vingt-trois ans. *He is eighty-three.*

8. The *T* is heard in *vingt-et-un*, 21; *vingt-huit*, 28; and *vingt-neuf*, 29.

9. In *Jésus-Christ* the *st* is silent, but is sounded in *Le Christ.*

10. The *Th* is always sounded as *T.*

Une thèse, *a thesis;* une théorie; le thé, *the tea.*

11. The *Th* is silent in the following words.

Asthme; asthmatique; isthme.

12. Double *T* is sounded as one *T.*

Attacher, *to attach;* attentif, *attentive.*

13. The double *T* is sounded in *guttural* and *pittoresque.*

Similarities.

14. Most English words ending with *y*, preceded by any other consonant than *c* or *t*, become French by changing *y* into *ie.*

L'Économie; l'industrie; l'artillerie; une cérémonie; une colonie.

LESSON 61.—The Letter *T* exemplified (*continued*).

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Language Simplified," pp. 156 and 158.

Not, ne .... pas. *Never*, ne .... jamais. *Nothing*, ne .... rien.

1. Nous en avons huit.	We have eight of them.
Nous n'étions pas huit.	There were not eight of us.
Il n'arrivera pas avant le sept.	He will not arrive before the 7th.
2. Ma sœur avait sept châles et huit bagues.	My sister had seven shawls and eight rings.
Il aura quatre-vingt-deux ans dans sept mois.	He will be eighty-two years old in seven months.
3. Nous en avions vingt.	We had twenty of them.
Ils ne partiront pas le vingt.	They will not go on the twentieth.
4. Paris, le sept Septembre.	Paris, the seventh of September.
Il a reçu son diplôme le huit Novembre.	He received his diploma on the eighth of November.
5. Mon frère a vingt ans.	My brother is twenty.
Il a visité sept hôpitaux.	He has visited seven hospitals.
Mes sœurs ont huit éventails.	My sisters have eight fans.

LESSON 62.—The Letter *T* exemplified (*continued*).

Much, beaucoup de. *How much*, combien de. *Enough*, assez de,

6. Le vingt-sept, le vingt-huit, et le vingt-neuf Juillet 1830, sont célèbres dans l'histoire.	The 27th, the 28th, and the 29th of July 1830, are celebrated in history.
7. Il a quatre-vingts ans.	He is eighty.
8. Il y en avait vingt-et-un.	There were twenty-one of them.
Il a vingt-huit ou vingt-neuf ans.	He is twenty-eight or twenty-nine.
10. Je préfère le thé au café.	I prefer tea to coffee.
Il compose pour le théâtre.	He composes for the theatre.
11. A-t-il visité cette isthme ?	Has he visited that isthmus ?
12. Acquittez vos dettes.	Acquit yourself of your debts.
Voici une côtelette de veau.	Here is a veal cutlet.
13. Ce groupe est pittoresque.	This group is picturesque.
14. Cette colonie est riche.	That colony is rich.

Exercise.

L'antipathie secrète que vous avez pour lui, n'est pas excusable. L'économie est une vertu nécessaire dans une famille. Il déteste la flatterie. Il n'a pas vu (*seen*) cette cérémonie. Il fut attaqué et dévoré par des tigres. L'Angleterre a beaucoup de colonies. Il n'a pas tué (*killed*) huit serpents. Ne touchez pas au thermomètre. L'hiver n'est jamais favorable aux asthmatiques.

LESSON 63.—On the letter *V*.

1. *V* is sounded as in English.

Un volcan ; la vertu ; le vice.

On the letter *W*.

2. *W*, to be found only in foreign words, is sounded as *V* in *Wauxhall, Wagon, Wagram*, etc. ; as English *oo* in *Whig, Whist*, etc. ; as French *u* in the middle of words, *Newton, New York*, etc.

On the letter *X*.

3. *X* is sounded as *gz* in all words beginning with *ex*, followed by a vowel or *h* mute ; and in a few other words.

Exil ; exact ; exalter ; exempt ; exécuter ; exagérer ; exaspérer ; &c.

4. As *k*, in excès ; excéder ; excessif ; excentrique ; excellent.

5. As *z*, in sixième, 6th ; deuxième, 2d ; dixième, 10th ; dix-neuf, 19.

6. As *ss*, in Auxerre ; Bruxelles ; Aix-la-Chapelle ; soixante, 60.

7. As *sh*, in Don-Quixotte.

8. As *ks*, in most other words, and at the end of proper names.

Une excuse ; extrême ; une maxime ; le luxe ; Alexandre ; le lynx.

9. *X* is generally silent at the end of a word.

La paix ; un prix ; faux ; impétueux.

LESSON 64.—On the letter *X* (*continued*).

10. *X* is sounded as *s* in *six* and *dix*, ten, at the end of a sentence, also in *dix-sept*, 17. Nous étions dix.

11. *X* is silent in *deux*, two ; *six* ; *dix*, ten ; when followed by a word beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated, also in *deux* ending a sentence.

Deux sous ; dix francs ; six shillings ; ils sont deux.

12. However, *X* in *six* and *dix* is pronounced like a sharp *s*, before the names of months beginning with a consonant.

Le dix Janvier, *the tenth of January.* Le six Mai, *the sixth of May.*

13. At the end of words *X* is always sounded like *z* on the next word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute. (See page 126).

Il a dix ans, *he is ten.* Il a six enfants, *he has six children.*

Similarities.

14. Most words ending in *ous* become French by changing *ous* into *eux*.

Pious, pieux ; vertueux ; dangereux ; capricieux ; généreux.

LESSON 63.—The letter *V* exemplified.

For Rules and Verbs, see corresponding lessons in "French Simplified," pp. 160 & 162.

Very, très, fort, bien; *better*, mieux; *less*, moins; *sooner*, plus-tot.

1. Elle a une voix très-claire.	She has a very clear voice.
Conjuguez le verbe "voter."	Conjugate the verb *voter*.

The letter *W* exemplified.

2. Wellington et Waterloo.	Wellington and Waterloo.
G. Washington naquit en 1732.	G. Washington was born in 1732.

The letter *X* exemplified.

3. Examinez ces comptes.	Examine these accounts.
Il a passé son examen	He has passed his examination.
4. Ses excès l'ont ruiné.	His excesses have ruined him.
5. Il arriva le sixième.	He arrived the sixth.
Mon cousin est le dixième.	My cousin is the tenth.
6. A-t-il été a Bruxelles et à Aix-la-Chapelle?	Has he been to Brussels and to Aix-la-Chapelle?
7. Don Quixotte, critique de l'ancienne chevalerie.	Don Quixote, a criticism on ancient chivalry.
8. La Mythologie parle du sphinx, du phénix et du Styx.	Mythology speaks of the sphinx, the phœnix, and the Styx.
9 Il préfère la paix à la guerre.	He prefers peace to war.

LESSON 64. The letter *X* exemplified.

How, comment; *why*, pourquoi; *when*, quand; *late*, tard.

10. Il y en a dix.	There are ten of them.
Elle en a dix-sept.	She has seventeen of them.
11. Où sont vos deux harpes?	Where are your two harps?
Il a six francs dix centimes.	He has six francs ten centimes.
12. Il arriva le dix Décembre.	He arrived the tenth of December.
Elle se maria le six Mai.	She was married on the 6th of May.
13. Honneur aux artistes.	Honour to artists.
Cet enfant a six ans.	This child is six years old.
14. Il est capricieux.	He is capricious.
Il est studieux et généreux.	He is studious and generous.

Exercise.

Pourquoi a-t-il violé sa promesse? Il y a des vipères dans la forêt. Walter Scott a écrit (*written*) de charmants romans (*novels*) historiques. Sa physionomie est expressive. Son extravagance lui fut fatale. Pourquoi préfère-t-il le vin de Xérès au vin de Bordeaux? Il a recours à un expédient innocent. On admire près d'Auxerre les célèbres grottes d'Arcy.

LESSON 65.—On the letter *Z*.

1. *Z* at the beginning of a syllable is generally sounded like *s* in *please*.

Le zodiac; la zone; le zéphir; le zénith; le zinc.

2. *Z* at the end of a word is silent.

Le nez, *the nose;* dansez, *dance.*

3. The final *Z* is sounded in *gaz*, gas.

4. *Z* is sounded like *ss* in Coblentz, Metz, and Rhodez.

LESSON 65.—The letter *Z* exemplified.

Interjections:—Ah! *Ah!* Allons! *Come!* Hélas! *Alas!* Chut! *Hush!* Gare! *Take care!* Courage! *Cheer up!* Bis! *Encore!*

---

1. Le zinc est un métal.	Zinc is a metal.
Le zèbre est un quadrupède.	The zebra is a quadruped.
Elle vous offre cette topaze.	She offers you this topaz.
Nous admirons son zèle.	We admire his zeal.
Il a tracé des zigzags.	He has traced zigzags.
J'ai été à un bazar magnifique.	I have been to a magnificent bazaar.
Le zéphyr est un vent doux et agréable.	The zephyr is a soft and agreeable wind.
2. Aimez-vous le riz?	Do you like rice?
Adoptez cet orphelin.	Adopt this orphan.
Dansez avec votre cousine.	Dance with your cousin.
Chantez une romance.	Sing a song.
3. Le gaz donne une lumière très-agréable.	Gas gives a very agreeable light.
4. Avez-vous été à Metz?	Have you been to Metz?

Exercise.

La gazelle habite l'Afrique. La zoologie est la partie de l'histoire naturelle qui a pour objet les animaux. Zoïle est le nom d'un ancien qui critiqua Homère: Zoïle au figuré signifie envieux et mauvais critique. L'infortuné Fualdès fut assassiné à Rhodez. Le zénith est le point le plus élevé du ciel perpendiculaire à l'observateur. Coblentz est le boulevard de la monarchie prussienne.

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